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A. F. of L. Chiefs Assail Federal Social Policies; High Court Bars Rate Case

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 5, 1940

A. F. of L. Leaders Criticize Federal Policies

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Sharp criticism of the Federal Government's industrial and social economy policies of the past seven years was contained today in a statement issued here by a group of American Federation of Labor leaders. [Details: Page 6.]

High Court Bars Wisconsin Utility Review

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to review litigation involving the "prudent investment" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes and an order by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission directing the Wisconsin Telephone Company to reduce its rates by 8 per cent. The State Commission sought a review of a decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court setting aside the rate-reduction order on the ground it did not permit a reasonable return on the fair value of the property.

General Motors Rejects Union Bargaining Plan

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation rejected today a union proposal to group its plants for purposes of collective bargaining. The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and three American Federation of Labor unions which seek certification as bargaining agencies filed stipulations with the National Labor Relations Board last week proposing that, in the event employee elections are ordered, all General Motors plants won by each union be grouped as a bargaining unit.

Dismissed Mexican Workers Sue Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas is a defendant in a suit of 62 former Government employees charging they failed to receive severance wages and other dismissal benefits provided by law. The suit was filed by the Federal Labor Board for the employees.

NLRB Member Opposes Proposed Amendments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edwin S. Smith, member of the Labor Relations Board, told House investigators today that Wagner Act amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor and others would be unworkable, dangerous, and destructive of the central purposes of the act. He said the essential feature of these amendments was to make it mandatory upon the Board to establish a craft unit for collective bargaining whenever a majority of the members of a craft desired it.

'Christian Front' Hearing Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz today adjourned until Feb. 6 hearings for 17 members of the "Christian Front" who were arrested on sedition charges. The postponement indicated that Grand Jury action was expected momentarily.

Philadelphia Wage Tax Upheld by Court

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The constitutionality of Philadelphia's 1½ per cent tax on wages was upheld today by the State Supreme Court. The tax, affecting all who earn a living in Philadelphia, was designed to raise $18,000,000 and balance the 1940 budget.

Netherlands Supreme Commander Resigns

THE HAGUE (AP)—Gen. I. H. Reynders resigned today as supreme commander of the Netherlands land and sea forces, reputedly in disagreement with the Government over military policy and reduced expenditures. Gen. H. G. Winkelman, in charge of the Utrecht-Soesterberg Air Defense Region, succeeded him.

King Ibn Saud and U. S. Envoy Hold Conference

JIDDA, Saudi Arabia (AP)—United States Minister Bert Fish had a long interview with King Ibn Saud of Arabia today after presenting his credentials. A banquet is being given at Mecca in honor of the Minister and his party.

Housing Authority Reports Cut in Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority said the average overall cost of family dwelling units financed under its loan program was 10 per cent less than that for similar projects by private industry. Nathan Straus, Administrator, said the cost in the first 166 low-rent projects by the USHA was $4,491 a unit, compared with $5,024 for the first 165 projects by private industry.

I. L. O. Governing Body Expels Soviet Russia

GENEVA (AP)—The governing body of the International Labor Office in a secret session today expelled Soviet Russia. The League of Nations last December ousted Russia following its invasion of Finland.

The governing body has decided to hold the 1940 World Labor Conference in Geneva the first two weeks in June despite war conditions.

All Roads Lead to Town Hall As the Annual Elections Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5—Rural western and central Massachusetts headed for Town Hall today to overhaul its community government after the wear and tear of another year and to keep pace with changing times.

Using the most democratic system ever devised, with each man and woman having the right to raise his or her voice to a pitch equal to the next one's, citizens are electing municipal officers and revising the by-laws in approximately 100 towns. In a few communities where the populations have grown to such an extent to make the town meeting unwieldy, representative systems have been adopted.

Finances to operate the municipal government for the year occupied the center of the stages in most places but there were the usual number of unusual requests adorning the meeting warrants.

All roads led to Town Hall and nearly every means of transportation was used. Dressed in their Sunday-best, residents arrived by automobile, horse and buggy, on bicycle where the weather permitted, and afoot.

Town meeting day has become mid-winter's most eagerly awaited event. Farmers and their families meet again those friends whom they have not seen since the Grange or community fair in the fall. Public suppers are served by church women's or other organizations and like as not there will be a dance at night.

It is a husband against wife in Cummington where Leslie R. and Marion R. Porter are contesting for the office of Town Treasurer.

In Hampden a name missing from the ballot will be a highlight. For 39 years Nelson M. Carew, one of the Town's most prominent citizens, has sought the office of Selectman, and on all but one occasion, in 1937, he was successful. Believed to be one of the oldest Selectmen in the state, his election has been a birthday gift for 38 years.

Although Mr. Carew's name will not be on the ballot his influence will remain, as the voters will decide whether to accept a section of land along the Scantic River for a swimming pool and playground to be known as the Pease Memorial Playground, in memory of Mrs. Carew's father and grandfather.

Common among the warrants of most towns are articles asking funds to extend and improve roads, add street lights, establish child-health centers, build sidewalks, lay water mains to outlying sections now served by old fashioned pumps, purchase town snow plows, tractors and trucks.

Funds are provided at town meeting for such prosaic things as schools and salaries, but they are asked for welfare, Christmas tree funds, Fourth of July celebrations

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Martin Hays Is Indicted In U.S. Tax Case

Four others named with former G. O. P. leader in House — Linked to Revere dog track.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Martin Hays, former Republican floor leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and four associates who with Mr. Hays reputedly control 60 per cent of the Wonderland dog racing track in Revere, largest such plant in the country, were today indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on income tax evasion charges.

Mr. Hays, counsel for dog racing interests, and long prominent in Massachusetts political circles, was charged with evasion on two counts, covering 1935 and 1936 and with aiding and abetting on six other counts.

Louis B. Fox, Hyman Abrams, Mario Ingraffio, and Arthur G. Barron, were indicted for attempted evasion.

Indictments Returned

The indictments were reported by the Grand Jury to Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford, just before 1 p. m. today. The indictments followed investigations by the Grand Jury which began early in January, and which already have led to the indictment of James J. Egan, General Manager of the dog track at Dighton, Mass.

U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon said today that Mr. Hays and the others would probably be arraigned tomorrow morning when they will be given opportunity to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges.

Mr. Brandon said that should Mr. Hays be convicted of the charges he would be subject to a maximum penalty of 40 years in jail and $80,000 fine.

According to the Grand Jury report handed Judge Ford today, Mr. Hays reported an income of $8,415 in 1935 and paid a tax of $116. The Grand Jury holds his income was actually $14,815 during that first year of legalized pari-mutuel betting, and that Mr. Hays should have paid $497, thus leaving an alleged evasion of $381.

Reports on Income

In 1936, the Grand Jury's report says Mr. Hays reported an income of $14,176 and paid a tax of $866. The Grand Jury reported it believed his income was actually

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

North Americans Off for Finland

Wide World

Natives of Finland From Canada and the United States Going Home to Fight

Between 150 and 200 native Finns from the United States and Canada are aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm which sailed from New York Feb. 3 for Finland to join in the battle against Russia. Several women were in the group. Many of the Finns paid their own way. Others were provided funds raised by the Finnish War Veterans in America, Inc.

Democrats Sidestep G. O. P. In Naming Convention Date

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—With the plans and prospects of the Democratic Party rendered so uncertain by the continued silence of President Roosevelt on the third term, the members of the Democratic National Committee today side-stepped the naming of a date for their national convention and maneuvered so as to require the Republicans to take the lead by convening first.

Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco were the cities under consideration for the site of the 1940 convention, with Philadelphia and San Francisco apparently prepared to do the highest bidding.

The Committee compromised by naming no date. Instead, it appointed a subcommittee headed by James A. Farley, National Chairman, with power to select a date later.

The Republican National Committee meets in Washington on Feb. 16 and because of a by-law requiring that four months' notice must be given in advance of the Republican nominating convention, the Republicans will not be in a position, should they care to, to outwit the Democrats.

What they say of Third Term: Page 6.

Magna Charta Of World Set As Peace Aim

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—The quest for a new world order to succeed the war receives fresh impetus today with the launching in Britain of one of the most ambitious nation-wide debates ever attempted in this country.

The subject of the debate is "A New Declaration of the Rights of Man," and it is intended that from it shall emerge a modern Magna Charta setting forth the "essential principles of human liberty," which would serve as basis for a peace settlement.

Leaders of the discussion are eminent thinkers such as H. G. Wells, the historian-novelist; the Archbishop of York, Primate of England; Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Leader; Viscount Sankey, former Lord Chancellor, Miss Margaret Bondfield, first British woman Cabinet Minister; Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1933; Sir Richard Gregory, President of the British Association; Sir John Orr, Social service expert, and church leaders of various denominations.

But equally important contributors to the framing of the twentieth century Magna Charta are to be 2,000,000 newspaper readers and members of 20,000 groups, organizations, and societies throughout the land—literary,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Community Fund Soars to Within $299,000 of Goal

Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund must secure nearly $299,000 within the next 36 hours if the minimum goal of $4,625,000 is to be reached, General Chairman Francis C. Gray announced at the seventh "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the City Club today.

Subscriptions up to noon totaled $4,326,018, Mr. Gray reported.

Urging volunteer solicitors to see every prospect and then to return to secure additional subscriptions, Mr. Gray said: "It is a matter of hours whether this campaign for the support of more than 175 social agencies serving Greater Boston is going to be a success or failure. I cannot emphasize too strongly the tremendous immediate responsibility that rests on the shoulders of each of the 16,000 Fund volunteers.

"It is unthinkable that the volunteers and the generous people of Greater Boston will let down the Fund's great human services. Before tomorrow night we positively must secure the needed subscriptions."

Luncheon speakers were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who just returned from Florida, Monsignor Robert P. Barry, Director of the Roman Catholic Charitable Bureau, a Fund agency.

Music was furnished by Ruby Newman's orchestra, through the courtesy of the Boston Musicians' Protective Association. A group of young singers from the Harriet Taubman House, a Fund youth agency, also contributed to the entertainment.

Additional subscriptions: Page 13.

This Changing World

Diplomacy Walks on Eggs—Even an Unsealed Mimeographed Notice Can Set Capitals Atwitter—An "Incident" in Journalism

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Feb. 5

A keen study of the way that American diplomacy is walking on eggs in wartime Europe provided my send-off from Scandinavia. The American Minister in Stockholm decided that the time was ripe to warn "all Americans living in Sweden who had not a compelling reason for remaining here to consider the desirability of returning to the United States at their earliest convenience," so he sent around a notice to that effect.

This was a mimeographed letter and came in an open envelope just like an advertising circular. But to judge by the tempest which that letter aroused you would have thought that the Minister had ignited a train of dynamite.

At the height of the hubbub the Consul General "emphatically" declared there was nothing sensational in the mimeographed notice. He was right. Warnings such as this had been issued before, and the Minister merely was thinking of the growing difficulty of getting back to America without incurring a $10,000 fine for traveling on a belligerent vessel. It was the situation into which the mild notice fluttered that made it sensation.

* * *

Chemistry, I believe, figures in the curriculum for diplomats, and it is a chemical fact that more than one harmless element changes altogether when it is dropped into certain solutions.

Similarly the Minister's letter fell into a Capital which had already been seething with gossip and rumors and reports that sensational doings were afoot. So this notice set them all agog.

My first reaction as a recipient of the "warning" was that in these circumstances the notice as given out by letter was rather unwise. I was sure it was unwise when a crowd of British newspapermen burst into my room as I was leaving it. One of them looked over my shoulder and said something sounding like "Eureka." Then he darted out of the room.

"What is he bothered about?" asked another. "Just a periodical notice from the Legation that Americans that have no business in Sweden ought to go back to America," I replied with very responsible literalism. He too was already out of the door before I had finished.

At dinner that night I found the entire fraternity discussing the story and its meaning animatedly. In vain, I told them there was nothing back of the mimeographed sheet except general policy of the Administration to clear Europe of American nationals. The scribes remained unimpressed. They were bent upon making a story out of the Minister's form letter.

* * *

Of one thing I am sure since I have been in Europe—that British journalism is not always as responsible as it is supposed to be. I have read more nonsense in the last few months in the British press than I have seen in a year of normal times.

Well, this notice became the lead story in several London newspapers on Friday, Jan. 26, with the Daily Mail holding the palm for the blackest type. Britons were told that reports of troop concentrations in North Germany and Sweden's preparations for defense had influenced the Minister in sending the notice around.

What startled Stockholm that morning was a tremendous spread of a version of the American notice in one of its most dignified papers, the Dagens Nyheter. It looked as if the middle of the front page had been yanked out for the last-minute insert. What made the splash was that the instruction was said to have come from Washington.

One of the editors told me later that in fact the front page had been made over for this last-minute story. Incidentally, he was one of the Swedes who in conversation used to frown very sternly on sensational journalism going out of Stockholm!

The consternation prevailing that day was both deep and far-flung. Statements came pouring out of the American Legation. The telephone wire trembled with indignation and the Consul General asked me if I had seen the Dagens Nyheter.

The Foreign Office wore the anxious look of diplomats in the height of crisis. Editors were frantically sharpening pencils either to apologize or to denounce the Dagens Nyheter. All the legations were atwitter. Telephones rang furiously as the correspondents who had not filed the news were rebuked.

Flashes came through from other capitals about the attitude or lack of it toward other American nationals. The populace began to look skyward for bombs. The only report of a chuckle came out of Berlin. Germans were said to be laughing over the American panic in Sweden.

Afterwards I learned that the first copy of the Dagens Nyheter had been rushed to the German Legation and that the Minister had telephoned the entire story at once to Berlin.

* * *

By evening the wildest theories were in circulation of the story back of the story. The British wanted to scare the Swedes. Dagens Nyheter was party to a Jewish plot to rush Sweden into war. And so on.

Of course, somebody had to be the scapegoat.

The Foreign Office, which for a couple of weeks had been trying to dissuade the American Minister from issuing the notice, demanded a scapegoat. It was the correspondent of the Daily Mail—the man who had called out "Eureka" in my room in the morning before—whose head was offered to the Foreign Minister. It was explained that his story appearing in the first edition of the Mail had been flashed back to Stockholm at 3 o'clock when nobody of consequence was on duty. Accordingly the Mail man was roundly denounced for his sensationalism. He bore it all stoically.

"Look here, old man," he told me earnestly as I was thumbing a sheaf of timetables, "it is just plain impossible for anybody in London to get our first edition and phone anything in it to Stockholm by 3 a. m. It was that Dane at our dinner table last night who rushed around to the Dagens Nyheter, you may be sure."

But by that time, I was more interested in the lesson for American diplomacy of this key study than in Stockholm's curious effort to get back a little poise.

Finns Need Men To Stem Russia; Reds Feed Reich

Cities dig out after all-night Russian raid — Ships 'sunk' by Nazis steam in.

One Finn valuable but there aren't enough —Swedish volunteers seeking intervention.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 5—To win its fight for freedom Finland will need two sorts of aid from abroad—arms and men.

The question of manpower is less pressing for the moment than that of arms but in the long run it is equally decisive.

The Finns use their limited force with the maximum effectiveness, rushing them from place to place in response to enemy pressure.

With Finns fighting defensive war with wilderness and winter as allies it is no exaggeration to assert that one Finnish soldier is as effective as eight or ten attacking Russians. With small losses the Finns have wiped out whole enemy divisions and kept vastly superior forces at bay.

Any estimate of the total losses on either side is largely guess work as no accurate figures have been possible. But the figure of 100,000 for the Russian casualties is generally not regarded as excessive.

The disproportion of Finnish losses to Russian is apparent, if it is remembered that the total of Finnish troops in action barely exceeds the figure of 100,000.

But Russia Will Pay

If from a military standpoint one Finn is worth eight or ten Russians, the Soviet command with its inexhaustible reserves of manpower seems willing to pay an even higher price.

The Finns in addition to their 100,000 first line troops can muster another 200,000, most of whom are not as well trained as the first group.

During my visits to various sectors of the front I have seen the terrific strain which the troops endure. The present forces can still carry on while winter lasts but spring and summer will bring increased pressure by the Russians. Hence effective sources of reinforcement must be found during the next two months if the Russian avalanche is to be held back.

The first step in this direction is the volunteer movement which in Sweden particularly has made considerable headway the past month. The experience of the Spanish War in particular has demonstrated that volunteers alone are not enough against regular troops. This would apply even more when they are pitted against the unlimited reserves which the Russians have.

Keenly aware of this inadequacy are the organizers of the Swedish volunteer movement.

The ranks of volunteers doubtless include many dreamers and idealists, but the Swedish Staff officers who are the brains of the movement are hard-headed realists such as General Ernest Linder, a dashing cavalry general active at 71, and Colonel Ehrensvaerd, former military attaché for his country in many capitals, a tactician of wide reputation, sometimes referred to as the Swedish Foch.

If these men have decided to stake everything on the Finnish cause it is because they believe there is a good chance of success and because they realize that even now Sweden is too far involved to retreat, and this is the only way to save their own country from destruction.

Move for Intervention

When the volunteer movement was first suggested these same men were opposed to it for they hoped Sweden would immediately adopt direct intervention on the Finnish side. It was only when they saw that this would not happen, as the advocates of neutrality were in the saddle for the moment, that they undertook to organize the volunteer movement, not as a means of solving Finland's pressing need for manpower—they had no illusions on that score—but in order to prepare for direct Swedish intervention in the next few months.

That is why there is no effort to enlist all applicants or strive for numbers. What they are seeking is to build a well-trained, well-equipped corps of selected men to serve as a skeleton for a Swedish expeditionary force.

This procedure is all the more reasonable in view of the fact that faith in disarmament and in the League of Nations in the past considerably undermined the Swedish Army. The period of military service was ridiculously short—only two months until it was lengthened in 1936 in response to Nazi rearmament. Hence the proportion of trained men in Sweden is still extremely low.

At the same time the volunteer movement provides an excellent way towards pro-Finnish interventionist propaganda. The volunteer motto "With Finland for Sweden" is thus endowed with dynamic contents. On Sweden's ultimate whole-hearted participation the faith of Finland rests.

Night-raiding Soviet fliers try to break Finns' morale: Page 4.

Red Axis Works

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 5—Russia is giving Germany more economic aid than many previous reports have indicated.

Information from reliable private sources furnishes some specific material indicating an answer to the much discussed question of how much economic aid Russia can give Germany.

Following the general agreement in late September under which the Soviet Union agreed to supply Germany raw materials in exchange for German industrial goods to be delivered over a long period, there were prolonged negotiations at Moscow regarding the quantities of various raw materials and the methods of delivery.

Specific Orders

The Soviet Government finally agreed to deliver the following annual contingents:

1,000,000 tons of fodder.
500,000 tons of manganese.
900,000 tons of oil.
100,000 tons of cotton.
500,000 tons of apatites (calcium phosphate of which Russia possesses considerable quantities in Northern Karelia).

Russia was also to supply unspecified amounts of flax, timber, and iron ore.

The most reliable information is that this schedule of deliveries thus far has been substantially carried out.

These figures indicate that Soviet economic aid to Germany, while not overwhelming and not comparable to American economic aid to France and Britain, is also not negligible.

Russia is now Germany's chief source of manganese, which is most important for certain munitions, and is the second most important source of oil as Rumania under the present agreement furnishes 1,300,000 tons annually.

These figures are important as indicating the theoretical possibility that Germany might remain on the defensive and concentrate on developing Russia as a storehouse of raw materials.

Breach Not Expected

While the amount of raw materials which Germany now receives from Russia, Scandinavia, and the Balkans is not sufficient to sustain an indefinitely prolonged and intensive war with an immense expenditure of oil and munitions, it might suffice for a continuation of the present inactive type of war almost indefinitely.

One finds a tendency in well-informed French foreign diplomatic circles to doubt the likelihood of a breach between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin except possibly in event of a crushing German defeat when Mr. Stalin might switch over to a program of Bolshevization of Eastern Central Europe.

It is generally believed that Germany and Russia today possess common interests, economic besides political. Economically Germany hopes to expand Russia's present modest economic aid to a point where it can defy the Allied blockade while the Soviet Union, where inefficiency in industrial production has noticeably increased in the last years as a result of the ruthless purges, hopes to get its economic machine running in some kind of tolerable order with the aid of German engineers and technicians.

Germans transferring Russian goods to German trains: Page 4.

G. O. P.'s 'Hands Off' Spotlights Youth Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The Republican Party's policy of "hands off the American Youth Congress," announced today by John Hamilton, National Chairman, finds most people in the United States in need of more background information regarding this group, to be addressed by both President and Mrs. Roosevelt next week.

The American Youth Congress, like the National Congress in Washington, has its right and left wing. It is a federation of organizations, representing many types of thought.

At the last Congress of Youth, held in New York in July, there were 736 delegates representing a total of more than 4,000,000 American young people.

All Groups Represented

On the one hand there were representatives of such organizations as college Y. W. C. A.'s and Y. M. C. A.'s, the Christian Youth Council of North America, made up of young people's representatives from various churches, the National Association of Deans of Women, and the National Student Federation of America, representing student councils of most of the leading colleges in the country.

On the other are such radical groups as the Young Communists League, the National Negro Congress, the American Student Union, and the American League for Peace and Democracy, described by the Dies Committee Investigating un-American activities as "Communist fronts."

At its meeting last July the American Youth Congress reaffirmed its belief in democratic ideals both as to national and inter-organization policy. It recorded its opposition "to all forms of dictatorship, regardless of whether they are Communist, Fascist, Nazi, or of any other type" and offered full inter-Congress freedom of speech and discussion "to all young people regardless of race, creed, religion, or political label whether Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist, Fascist, or any other."

Exonerated as a Whole

At the same time the Congress turned down by vote of 23 to 13 a proposal that it "condemn Communism, Naziism, and Fascism as forms of governments equally oppressive of human rights and liberties."

While certain of its member groups are charged by the Dies Committee with being "Communist fronts," the American Youth Congress as a whole was exonerated.

Hamilton's Objective?

Though Mr. Hamilton did not mention Mrs. Roosevelt in his attack on the Youth Congress, presumably he was attempting to hit the President and his wife for their interest in this young people's group.

Delegations from the Youth Congress have been coming to Washington for the last five or six years to push for Congressional enactment of the American Youth Act, a measure to appropriate $500,000,000 to provide work opportunities, vocational guidance and training, and increased educational opportunities for young people between the ages of 16 and 25.

Mrs. Roosevelt has had the heads of the Congress at the White House to get their point of view, though she has never indorsed their bill. When the Dies Committee investigated the Youth Congress in December, she was present at the hearing and gave out to the press her opinion that the Congress was not Communist-dominated.

Next week the Youth Congress will hold a "Citizenship Institute" in Washington to press for enactments of its bill.

President Roosevelt will address the Congress from the south portico of the White House on Feb. 10. Mrs. Roosevelt says she expects to attend most of the four-day sessions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has an Answer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today challenged the assertion of John Hamilton, Republican Chairman, that the American Youth Congress is Communist-dominated.

The President's wife said she had studied Department of Justice reports on the youth organization, sponsoring a "Citizenship Institute" here next week, and had concluded "as far as I can discover they are not Communist dominated."

If Mr. Hamilton had delved deeper into the groups represented in the American Youth Congress, he would have found, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "that it is made up of groups from all political parties.

"Until Mr. Hamilton can purge the whole United States of Communists, I don't see how any youth organization can do what the whole country does not do," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Reporting further on her study of the Youth Congress, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "They have the Young Communist League as one of their members. Naturally there is always a claim in Communist papers that the Young Communist League has done thus and so with any group it touches. Naturally it has a vote and its members speak.

"I, however, have not discovered that what the young Communist representative said or that his vote has had a predominate influence. I feel a youth organization must stand for the same freedom of expression and representation that we as a Nation have always stood for under the Bill of Rights."

Her attention called to Mr. Hamilton's lament that "well-meaning persons of high standing and in places of responsible leadership" have permitted themselves to be made "fronts" for Communist-controlled organizations, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, laughingly, 'I really don't know who Mr. Hamilton refers to."

Youth Dissents

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Only five of 1,000 delegates dissented Saturday when the New York Council of the American Youth Congress voted against the granting of loans to Finland and criticized the Administration's domestic and foreign policies.

The Council's "statement on peace" condemned President Roosevelt's proposed budget and Finnish policy. It criticized attacks "upon political minorities such as the Communist Party" and denounced the Dies Committee, the Department of Justice and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

Canadian Field Crops Gain Value in 1939

OTTAWA—The gross value of the chief field crops produced in Canada 1939 is estimated at $635,764,000, compared with $544,443,000 in 1938.

English Dinnerware

Montreal's Own Store Since 1848 offers you large and interesting selections of fine English dinnerware. Favourably priced in Canada because it enters duty free.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

J	E	R	E	M	I	A	H		H	I	G	H		
A			N	O	R		A	P	I	A		I		
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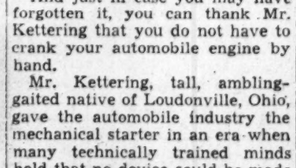

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Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto — Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

'Nothing's a Mystery'

Wide World

Charles F. Kettering — The Vice-President of General Motors is shown pointing to a two-cycle Diesel engine of 110 horsepower and weighing 1,330 pounds, which he is discussing with the Company's Diesel chief. "There isn't a mystery in the world," is part of the Kettering creed, to "proper understanding."

R. K. Evans

Nothing Is Impossible, Kettering Says

DETROIT (AP)—How would you like to get 300 or 400 miles to the gallon of gasoline? Sounds fantastic, doesn't it?

However, you may take the word of no less an authority than Charles F. Kettering, sometimes called the No. 1 engineer of the automotive industry, that a gallon of fuel contains enough energy to drive a good car more than 400 miles, "if we but knew how to release it."

And being one of the industry's most optimistic, and at the same time purposely most dissatisfied individuals, Mr. Kettering believes the research engineers of the automobile industry some day will eliminate fuel mileage as a serious handicap to the economical operation of motors.

Comparatively simple, he believes, should be the job of "doubling the present limits of combustion."

Automobile "In Infancy"

Mr. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation in charge of research, is one of a number of automobile engineers who believe the present-day automobile still is pretty much in its infancy Like many others of the leading engineers in the automotive industry, he has permitted his research work to take him far afield.

Mr. Kettering has the knack, incidentally, of making the most complicated engineering problem appear ridiculously simple.

Explaining his philosophy of never being satisfied with anything, he says:

"Every age has believed itself at the last peak of human achievement and every age has been wrong. Throughout the history of invention and discovery wise men have declared that we were at last straining the laws of nature when actually we were only straining our imaginations."

Long Research Achieves

Discovery and invention, Mr. Kettering believes, rarely result from the sudden uncovering of some essential fact. Rather, he holds, they usually come as the result of long and arduous research, and by way of supporting his convictions concerning the security of the future, he adds:

"Whatever the economic and social conditions of the future demand, that we shall have by the way of transportation on the land, on the sea and in the air."

And just in case you may have forgotten it, you can thank Mr. Kettering that you do not have to crank your automobile engine by hand.

Mr. Kettering, tall, ambling-gaited native of Loudonville, Ohio, gave the automobile industry the mechanical starter in an era when many technically trained minds held that no device could be made that would enable a six-volt battery to turn over the crankshaft of an automobile.

Speeded Paint Work

He also made it possible for the motorist to get delivery on his car in any desired color in a matter of days instead of weeks. In the earlier days of motorcar construction, 37 days were required to complete a paint job.

"I suggested to a standardized paint industry," Mr. Kettering said, "that the paint job could be done in one hour."

He was scoffed at, of course, but with a pint of lacquer as his initial equipment, he started experiments that resulted in the present method of car painting and revolutionized that branch of the industry.

This inventive genius likes to talk about the future rather than the past. His contributions to industrial and mechanical progress he regards as merely logical developments in the progress of human society and he is inclined to reprecate the achievements that have been his.

"The Wonderful Age"

He likes to talk about "the wonderful age"—the time when man will learn to draw directly upon the sun for power. Mr. Kettering does not profess to know exactly how this will be done, but he is sure it is one of the things the future will bring with the aid of technically trained minds.

"There isn't any mystery in the world," Mr. Kettering maintains. "Everything is simple provided you have the proper understanding."

You almost believe everything is simple when you see "Boss Ket," as his associates call him, nonchalantly make sound "visible," or demonstrate some other equally complicated phenomenon.

Mystery Is Vanishing

Mr. Kettering once said that 80 miles to the gallon of gasoline would be commonplace by 1939. He is not a whit dismayed that gasoline research has not yet produced that result, and to show his convictions haven't changed he tells you in calm terms that five times that much mileage is hidden in one gallon of fuel.

Mr. Kettering defines natural science as "a matter of mass and energy relationships, cluttered up with mathematics." The mystery is going out of it rapidly, he adds, thanks to the research laboratories of large industries.

And just by way of another look into the future, Mr. Kettering asks you not to forget that "research work never will be completed."

Mr. Kettering has been a teacher, a student, a telephone lineman, inventor, electrical engineer, and head of a number of technical societies.

But more important to his associates and his acquaintances, he is one of the most "human" individuals in the automotive industry.

Brand New Auto Invention? Patent Files Might Say 'No'

DETROIT (AP)—If you think you have inventive talent and that just around an uncertain corner a fortune in cash awaits you for some device to revolutionize the present-day motorcar, it might be well to look at the patent files of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association or talk with William L. Powlinson, its chief librarian.

He doesn't want to discourage inventive genius nor keep anybody from winning a fortune in automobile design or construction, but he has been reading patents pertaining to the automobile since 1917—he averages more than 600 a week—and he gives it as his personal conviction that basically the 1940 motor vehicle differs but slightly from its ancestor of a little more than a quarter century ago.

Largely Refinement

Progress in the development of the automobile, he contends, has been largely one of refinement. He can draw upon some 250,000 patent papers, 10,000 volumes of periodicals, a thousand or more catalogues, and a few thousand pamphlets to prove that in most instances of "revolutionary ideas" for motor vehicle construction "somebody else thought of it first."

Mr. Powlinson isn't disposed to be cynical about patents that propose further "refinement" of the automobile, for something like 8,000 patents relating to the industry are coming in each year.

At the same time, he is emphatic in his assertion that the "basic principles of the 1911 automobile are incorporated in today's models," and that chances for "revolutionizing" the industry are at least "remote."

You ask him about balloon tires, and Mr. Powlinson can show you that in 1895 a vehicle was advertised equipped with 6¼-inch tires on a 30-inch disc wheel.

Steering wheel gear shift? "We had 'em in 1904," Mr Powlinson asserts and shows you a description of a system used on certain vehicles of that day.

"One of the difficulties in using it," he adds, "was that the steering column wasn't anchored to an instrument board—there wasn't any instrument board—and not infrequently it would land in your lap."

Even "Knee Action"?

Independent wheel springing? Another volume comes from the shelf to show that it was the only type of springing some car makers would consider at one time in the early development of the motor vehicle.

"These things," Mr. Powlinson explained, were "brought out before their time."

A study of the patent files, according to Mr. Powlinson, shows that a major part of the development of the automobile came in periods. He fixes the decade from 1916 to 1926 as the "accessory era" "The present trend of inventive genius, as shown in the papers issued, appears to center on improvements in the engine," he adds.

One of the interesting compilations in Mr. Powlinson's care at the A. M. A. library is a set of copies of unpublished French automobile patents, the detail typewritten and the sketches hand drawn, some in color and many on transparencies ready for blueprinting.

Restraints on Trade Between States Decried at Winter Park Symposium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Danger of a "dis-United States" developing from increasing trade barriers among the states was laid before the fifth annual Rollins College Economic Conference by Mark Graves, New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance.

Denouncing laws which tend to limit interstate trade as the work of "economic introverts," Commissioner Graves urged two remedies on the conference—a campaign to limit proposed restrictive legislation and a program of publicity calling the nation's attention to the danger of such laws.

"There are signs of a returning emphasis upon national interest and demands for a State-by-State economy are on the wane," he declared, but pointed out that all proposals seeking to promote local interest at the expense of national well-being should be subjected to critical analysis.

"Some idealists are referring to a 'United States of Europe,' as a possible outcome of the present war, stripped of all the national protective tariffs which have been the bane of modern European commerce. If this should come to pass, and the seeds of economic dissension in our country should bear full fruit, 'ironical indeed would be the spectacle of a United States of Europe as a contemporary of an economically dis-United States of America."

The conference has been dividing its program between such local economic problems as the Florida citrus marketing problem and national business questions.

Other speakers have been: Dean Walter J. Matherly, College of Business Administration, University of Florida; J. C. Robinson, Orlando department store manager; Marvin H. Walker, manager, Florida Citrus Producers Trade Association; L. W. Marvin, advertising manager, Florida Citrus Commission, and Prof. C. V. Noble, Agricultural Economics Department, University of Florida.

Liner Refloated

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (AP)—The United States liner Santa Barbara, 7,858 tons, was refloated Feb. 5, after going aground Sunday on a reef near Puntarenas, 40 miles from here. [The Grace line, owners of the vessel, said messages from the Santa Barbara reported she was refloated under her own power without assistance of tugs and that passengers and cargo remained aboard.]

Senate Fight On Economy Hits Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The real battle over economy has now begun in Congress. The fight is centered in the Senate. But in the meantime it is reasonably safe to say—and it is the consensus of most observers here—that there will be no tax increase this session, that the $45,000,000,000 debt limit will not be surpassed, and that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's tentative proposal to raise the debt limit will not be followed up.

The fight over economy in Congress centers round the presidential budget. But this budget is a tentative and ambiguous thing. The record shows that the guesses and recommendations on financial matters for the next fiscal year composed by the Budget Bureau and sent to Congress by the President annually in January, six months before that fiscal year begins, are rarely accurate and hardly ever followed.

Sometimes the President changes his mind about expenditures; as often as not Congress does, while a third uncertainty is business decline or recovery.

Budget System Is Unique

No other first-rate country has so ambiguous a budget system as the United States nor one where responsibility is so hard to fix. Amid these uncertainties Washington observers this year base their ultimate forecasts on fiscal developments less on statistics than upon a political rule-of-thumb: Congress won't vote tax increases or debt limit changes in a presidential year, After a presidential year—that is a different story.

Mr. Roosevelt has just submitted his seventh budget. To fill in the background, he declared at the conclusion of the document that of the $42,000,000,000 national debt, only $19,000,000,000 was incurred since he came to office, and as against this total the Government has $7,000,000,000 in cash, free gold and proprietary interest in government corporations.

But that does not immediately affect the present budget story. The point here is that experience shows a budget estimate must be accepted with skepticism. This is not necessarily a criticism of a political party as at the way the purse strings are manipulated. Appropriations for a fiscal year are nearly always higher than in the budget submitted six months in advance.

President Sees Possibility

Mr. Roosevelt admitted even in his latest message that he might have to ask for supplemental appropriations later on. Take the fiscal year 1939. A budget was offered for that 12-months period on Jan. 4, 1939. But after Congress, the President and the business recession had finished with the figures they were 25 per cent higher ($1,838,000,000) than estimated.

In the fiscal year in which the country is now operating ultimate expenditures are expected to be 8 per cent above first budget estimates.

There is no effective authority in America to enforce a budget once it has been submitted. That is a major difference between the United States and other countries. Responsibility for keeping within a budget is split.

Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace are already complaining because the House has slashed the reduced farm appropriation even further, while a little later on Mr. Roosevelt is apt to discover that in some other bill Congress has defied him, and increased an amount which he considered already generous.

One of Main Characteristics

One of the chief characteristics of the federal system is this diffusion of budget responsibility.

Take specific cases: Mr. Roosevelt suffered his first serious reverse in Congress when the Senate in March, 1934, failed to ratify the St. Lawrence Treaty. Emboldened by the Senate defiance, the House a fortnight later overrode Mr. Roosevelt's veto of the independent offices bill and expunged Mr. Roosevelt's sharp cuts in veterans' compensations and in Government salaries, wrested from a reluctant Congress the year before.

Again, the budget was thrown vastly out of kilter in 1936 and 1937, when most of the veterans' bonus was paid (passed likewise over a presidential veto). In more recent years, Congress has passed big sums for unbudgeted farm parity payments.

Congress is not alone in this post-budget financing of course. Mr. Roosevelt, for one reason or another, has frequently sent in supplemental appropriations not counted in the original budget, often to provide work relief for the unemployed. Thus, one way or another, the observer must look over the figures of budget estimates with skepticism.

Generally Only Gestures

While they are doubtless put forward in good faith, they are for various reasons, not least of which is the lack of any fixed responsibility in any one agency, generally wide of the mark.

At the present time, the Senate if writing back some of the items thrown out of early supply bills by the House, but there is still a large "economy" savings over Mr. Roosevelt's original figures.

The basic economy fight is now opening in the Senate over the farm bill. Most observers believe the House cuts will be more than made up, and perhaps parity payments added. If the struggle does not develop now, the same proposal may be offered months hence, as supplemental appropriation bills. Thus the public may have the illusory belief that "economy" has been victorious, while actually the bills slip by later, with little notice.

Wage Act to Feel Touch Of Regular Army Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—From now on more will be seen and heard of the controverted Wage-Hour Law and its new Army officer Administrator, Col. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour headquarters reports.

As soon as President Roosevelt signs a bill, now on its way through Congress, giving Colonel Fleming full authority to take over a civilian post, he will launch a campaign to "sell" the act to the country. The Colonel gave a "preview" appearance last week before the Southern State Industrial Conference in Atlanta.

Colonel Fleming faces an uphill task. At the end of the year, complaints of Wage-Hour Law violations were coming into Washington at the rate of 1,000 a week.

When Colonel Fleming took over the Administrator's job last October from Elmer F. Andrews, President Roosevelt gave him to understand that it would be up to him to show the country that the far-reaching experiment in improving labor conditions and increasing employment by cutting hours and raising wages can succeed.

Chamber Group Asks Repeal

Outright repeal of the Wage-Hour Law was asked this week by the manufacturers committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce which held that "in its application to the great majority of workers who are neither in the substandard wage group nor included among those who are working excessively long hours, the Federal Wage-Hour Law has had far-reaching effects of a serious kind and, in addition, has been productive of great confusion."

At the same time, the United Mine Workers, one of the labor groups backing enactment of the law, complained at its Columbus, Ohio, convention of "failure of the Administration to enforce the provisions of the act."

Offhand, members of the labor committees of Congress predict that no important changes will be made in the law at this session of Congress. Mr. Andrews tried to make half a dozen changes in the law last session but found himself stymied by a fear that the whole act might be thrown open to attack and emasculation. The general disposition on Capitol Hill now is to let Colonel Fleming have his chance at enforcement.

Congressmen Wary

Anyway few Congressmen probably would want to take any action that might offend labor organizations in an election year.

By the end of June the Wage-Hour Division will have 700 inspectors in the field. "Such a staff," Colonel Fleming says, "should make it possible to do an effective enforcement job.

In 139 legal actions begun by the Division and the Department of Justice, enforcement has encountered only two setbacks in court. A third court defeat occurred in an action in which the Division was defendant.

A large portion of the 650,000 workers who presumably were given wage rate increases to comply with the 30-cent-an-hour minimum and the 2,400,000 who had their work week shortened to 42 hours in October live in the South.

Reports to headquarters admit that enforcement means a "big job ahead." Wrote one field man after traveling through the Southeastern States, "It isn't going to be easy, but there are substantial reasons for thinking it can be done."

Among employers at present there is frequently found this attitude; expressed by the owner of a dental supply establishment in Charlotte, N. C., "All right. I'll comply with the law, but here is a list of my competitors who are not complying."

North Carolina is being particularly watched because it is the first State to co-operate through its State Labor Department in enforcement activities.

There is still much educational work to be done in connection with the law. For instance: Wage-Hour representatives recently went to Augusta, Ga., to witness restitution of back wages to some 3,000 Negro employees.

The Blue Room of the exclusive Richmond Hotel was chosen as the place of pay-off. Word went around that the Social Security Board was paying off and several thousand Negroes swarmed down on the hotel. The management had to summon the police to restore order and persuade the applicants it was a false alarm.

New Wage Basis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Division announced today that for enforcement purposes it was adopting a weekly, rather than an hourly, basis of determining whether an employer has complied with the Wage-Hour Law.

"Thus," said the announcement, "if a piece-worker earns $12 at his piece rate for 42 hours' work in one week and $14 at his piece rate for 42 hours' work the following week, the employer has not met the requirements of the Act during the first week, even though the employee earns more than the equivalent of 30 cents an hour for the total hours worked in the two-week period.

"The employer will be required to pay the employee 60 cents extra to make up the minimum wage (of 30 cents an hour) for the first week. This will be true even though the employer pays bi-weekly or at any longer interval. There is no objection, of course, to a bi-weekly, semi-monthly or monthly pay period. . . ."

Murphy Takes Oath as Justice And Sits on Supreme Bench

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt's fifth appointee to the United States Supreme Court—Frank Murphy of Michigan—began service on the tribunal today after taking an oath to administer justice impartially.

Justices appointed by Mr. Roosevelt thus constitute a majority of the nine-man tribunal.

The oath was given in open court by Charles Elmore Cropley, Clerk, after Mr. Justice Murphy had marched into the chamber with his colleagues. Associate Justice Hugo Black was absent.

Mr. Justice Murphy was attired in the traditional black robe of a jurist. He repeated the judicial oath in a low voice and then was escorted to his seat at the extreme left of the bench. There, before he sat down, he shook hands with Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Only One Decision

In the only decision handed down, the Court ruled that a private mail user cannot sue for damages on the bond of a postmaster with the consent of the Government. Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered the opinion which upheld the Government's argument that the sole purpose of the bond was "to furnish security to the United States against loss of funds and property for which postmasters are responsible."

The case involved a damage suit brought by the Midland Loan Finance Company of Minneapolis, Minn., against Patrick J. Malone, Acting Postmaster at Montgomery, Minn. The high court affirmed dismissal of the suit by the Eighth Circuit Court.

Among other actions today, the Court refused to review litigation involving the "prudent investment" theory of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes and an order by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission directing the Wisconsin Telephone Company to reduce its rates 8 per cent. The Wisconsin Supreme Court had set aside the rate-reduction order.

Minimum Wages

The justices agreed to review a decision which set aside a determination by the Labor Department of the minimum wages seven steel companies must pay employees in order to sell their product to the United States.

They agreed to review a decision by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals which declared illegal a 1934 Presidential proclamation increasing the import duty on canned clams to equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and in Japan. The Justice Department, in appealing, contended that if allowed to stand the decision would "in large measure destroy the usefulness of the flexible tariff provisions of the 1930 Tariff Act."

Russia Honors Crew of Sedoff

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP)—The 15 members of the crew of the Russian icebreaker Sedoff, which drifted 27 months in the Arctic ice, each received the title of hero of the Soviet Union yesterday, 25,000 rubles (nominally $5,000), the Order of Lenin, and the medal "Gold Star."

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'Ham and Eggs' in Crisis: Is It Shift or Breakup?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Is the "Ham and Eggs"—$30 every Thursday retirement scheme—breaking up or is the present "revolt" and "purge" within the organization's ranks merely a cleanout of dead wood prior to a third drive to win the voter's favor at the polls?

Naturally, the leaders of the original pension-money reform movement, Willis and Lawrence Allen of Los Angeles, maintain that their group is going through a "healthy reorganization" process preparatory to concentrated efforts to bring a slightly revamped plan before the public. Furthermore, they assert their goal is to organize "loyal" Ham and Egg groups in other states in the Union "ready for such a forward-looking plan."

But on the other hand, seasoned political observers in this State point to the sensational rise of Upton Sinclair's EPIC, and Dr. Francis Townsend's Townsend Plan only to drop away to minor positions among organizations seeking an answer to the senior citizen, relief, and recovery problems. And these observers who have been close to the scene also point to the same symptoms prevalent in the Ham and Eggs ranks today that indicated trouble for the EPIC's and Townsends before.

At Odds Over Strategy

That there is more than a mere housecleaning going on within the Ham and Eggs ranks is evident even to the outsider these days. The Allen brothers maintain that "there is no split in the organization." But it is known that ever since the near two-to-one defeat at the Nov. 7 special election the leaders have been at odds over strategy; over framing a new proposal for presentation; over whether or not it would be wise to push a recall drive against Gov. Culbert L. Olson; and over methods of keeping the widespread and expensive organization machinery financed.

At present the trouble is taking the form of those who have either resigned or who have been relieved of their official capacities in the regular Life Payments Retirements Association, starting a rival organization here in Northern California. Headquarters are in San Francisco.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Sacramento, the state Capital, under the name of "Life Payments of America, Inc." The former Ham and Eggers who were dismissed by the Allen organization and are now behind the rival life payments scheme are Capt. Charles Hawks, a director; Roger Coffin, area manager for San Diego; William E. Godsell, Oakland area manager; Ray Howell, of Los Altos; Eric Helgesen, co-ordinator for Northern California; and the San Francisco Manager, George V. Hankins.

Dictatorial Methods Charged

These "rebels" aver that a considerable portion of the membership has indicated its desire to join their group and sever relationship from what has been termed "backstage dictatorial methods" by the original Ham and Eggs leaders. Whether they will be successful in definitely setting up a functioning rival group it is too early to determine, but the split which some persons close to the policy forming end of the Ham and Eggs leadership predicted has unmistakably arrived.

Similar breakaways, but not as violent in their inception, came following defeats at the polls for the EPIC and the Townsend movements. Of those two groups, the Townsend movement has kept a wide "peace strength" organization spread across the United States. But the Ham and Eggs organization was not founded on such a setup, although its political power is still broad. Today, however, indications are that most of the average adherents to the Ham and Eggs plan are baffled as to exactly what the present plans are—if any—and what the next move should be.

The Administration in Washington is known to be watching this "revolt" and "purge" with more than passing interest, since it is recalled that several top Administration spokesmen, including President Roosevelt himself, scored the pension-money reform movement as "impractical."

Governor Olson and members of his state Administration are represented as being considerably relieved at the "activity" within the Ham and Eggs organization.

Other states, such as Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado and even Ohio, where groups similar to the Ham and Eggs organization have been trying to get a start, are watching the schism here in California carefully.

Interpretation Counts

Owen Smith, from Zeiss Ikon Loan Exhibits

A Good Camera Subject

The simplest and most common objects may make pictures of high artistic merit. Much depends upon the individuality, experience and care of the amateur photographer.

Amateur Photographer's Field Is Boundless Realm for Lens

Photography and the Camera Club
First of Six Articles

By Jacob Deschin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

All is grist for the mill of the photographer in search of a subject. There is not a detail of daily activity that does not offer, under suitable conditions of lighting and arrangement, a subject worthy of photography. A halved onion may be so photographed and printed that any camera salon in the world would be glad to hang it. Even so insignificant a subject as a paper clip, in the hands of a worker with imagination, may result in a striking print.

Frequently one hears of a camera hobbyist who started off in great enthusiasm to enjoy the pleasure of making pictures with a camera. For a time, he "shot" everything in sight and had a grand time accumulating negatives. Then, suddenly, it appeared that he could find nothing else to aim at. As a consequence he put his camera away and did not touch it again for months. But the truth is, it was not the dearth of subjects that stopped his activity, he probably had never thought in terms of true photography, the sub-surface values of photography which observe subjects not merely as objects but as the means for obtaining a pictorial effect. He thought of photographs, not pictures.

Vary the Composition

A single object is not necessarily limited to a single picture. The same object may be made to serve for as many as 10 different pictures or more. Variations in composition, in the arrangement of the lighting, in the use of backgrounds or in the angle of the camera with relation to the subject; any one or all will result in a picture completely different from any other pictures made of the same subject. In short, it is not the subject itself that counts, but the special treatment of it by a worker who painstakingly thinks out his picture before he takes it. The true photographic subject is the special interpretation of a given object established in the thinking of an individual photographer.

There is no dearth of camera subjects. Neither time of day nor season of the year, state of the weather or variety of circumstances, can offer a bar to photographic activity. Lens and film take all in their stride. One might remain at home for a month and not go out of the house once, yet there would be enough subject matter available to keep him busy making pictures. Not only would there be enough material at hand for a wide variety of pictures, but the sunlight coming in at the windows would alter the appearance and interest of objects in such a way that different pictures could be made of the same subjects.

It is the same outdoors. Walking in the streets, in the parks, along the river front, the observant worker will find subject-matter in vast abundance, a subject horn of plenty that will be enhanced not only by the changing scene but also by the light changing the appearance of objects from hour to hour.

To list all of the possible photographic subjects would make a tedious catalogue that would be useless and confusing, particularly since a subject as such is of no value unless the photographer has acquired the ability to turn subjects into pictures. Cultivating the faculty for instinctively recognizing a picture-making possibility is all that is necessary. Thereafter, subjects will appear as a matter of course.

Experience Best Teacher

How may this ability be established? The obvious reply is: by making pictures. And this is the correct one, too, for experience alone must be the teacher. Yes, one learns some facts and receives some guidance from books, from pictures hanging on the walls of the better salons, from collections of photographs, by studying the work of photographers who have "arrived." But these aids by themselves will not provide the ability to see pictures. The worker must make pictures himself, many pictures, before he can begin to feel that, at last, he is making some headway. Only by studious observation of likely subject matter may the photographer learn in time just what constitutes a picture worth the making. Only by making pictures may the photographer learn how to make pictures, learn how to see pictures and how to make them into worth while prints.

The beginner will take pictures of his family and friends, of familiar scenes about his home and his town. He will aim his camera at those subjects that interest him most deeply, persons and things he wants to record in permanent form in a photograph. This is natural; in the beginning, he wants merely to make photographic statements. But he is bound to stop this because it will not be long before he has exhausted his subjects as merely objects of record. It is at this point that many amateurs find themselves at a standstill; and too often give up.

Those who continue become, in a more or less humble sort of way, artists. They are through making records and want to make pictures instead. Again, interest is the first sign of a worthy subject. The "camera eye," having been arrested by interest, explores the possibilities of the subject from the point of view of lighting, of composition, of general pictorial value.

Once having set foot upon the road, the conscientious camera worker never leaves it, for he soon realizes that the camera need never lie idle for lack of subject matter, for subject matter of wide variety lies all about him.

Milk Standard ChangeBacked ByGrocerymen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Small grocers of New York City had today thrown their weight back of the proposal of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to establish a single grade of milk in the City following adoption of a resolution at the nineteenth convention of the United Independent Retail Grocers' and Food Dealers' Association, Inc., at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

The resolution declares that research has proved the nutritive values of grades A and B were almost the same, and held that a single grade of milk would save consumers millions of dollars for the purchase of greater quantities of milk.

Adoption of the resolution followed a message to the meeting from William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, to the 500 delegates representing 10,000 independent grocers, which said that a single grade of milk would be for the economic and health betterment of consumers.

"Why is the public benefitted by this move to end milk grading?" Mr. Morgan wrote. "The answer is that consumers can save $4,250,000 a year if there is no extra tax imposed on the public by reason of the higher cost of grade A over grade B for fictitious superiority."

Mr. Morgan said a plan was under consideration by his department to permit the sale of milk with a butterfat content higher than the standard grade in order that "those who want and can afford to pay for rich milk can get it."

Trade Act Scored

WASHINGTON (AP) — A statement by Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, urging Congress not to renew the Trade Agreements Act was placed in the record of the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 3.

Saying that he represented 60 co-operative organizations, Mr. Holman declared that "some American groups may have reaped a measure of benefit from the trade agreements," but "the great unsubsidized groups of agriculture have borne the brunt."

"The agricultural industries which are suffering are notably the producers of milk and milk products, hogs and cattle, both dairy and beef, and the producers of poultry and wool," he said.

At the conclusion of his 50-page statement, Mr. Holman proposed that Congress allow the Reciprocal Trade Act to expire in June and that outstanding trade agreements with foreign countries be terminated.

Behind the Headlines

One out of every three Americans is thinking of ways to make a better peace —Some day the peoples of the world will force their governments to find the way to make peace permanent.

A survey recently conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates that "about one American in every three—34 per cent—is giving some thought to what should be done to insure a better peace" when the war in Europe is brought to an end.

One might think that every American, instead of only one in three, would be concerned with something so certain to affect his own country and his own interests, but this is not the case. There are many who continue unawake to the fact that they have an opportunity, and a responsibility, to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of a righteous peace throughout the world.

Still, the figure of 34 per cent is encouraging. Certainly no such proportion of the people of the United States were giving any thought to this subject in the years 1914-1916, when there was war in Europe and America was still neutral. No figures for that period are available: there was not even an awareness of the importance of such figures. But if I were to venture an estimate, entirely on my own responsibility and without any statistics whatever to back me up, I should say that there were not more than 10 per cent, and probably less, of American citizens who were then giving any serious thought, along constructive lines, to the subject of the peace after the war.

Peace Sentiment Gains

Although war has come again—the war that all men hoped could be avoided—there has been an increase, not a decrease, of peace sentiment throughout the world in the last quarter of a century.

The alleged failure of the League of Nations, the disregard for treaties, the reliance upon diplomatic expedients and force, which have characterized these years do not prove that the men and women of the world are eager or willing to engage in war. These things only indicate that governments have not yet found the way to carry into practice the longing which all peoples have for peace.

The peoples of the world will in time oblige their governments to find that way.

One-Man Peace Parley

Several weeks ago there appeared in this column a plea for "one-man peace conferences," wherein each individual who had a true love for peace would confer with himself as to the best means of bringing it about. It urged that each individual should elaborate for himself a definite program of peace.

A reader in Nebraska took this to heart and has now submitted his program. He sets down what he considers are the essential requirements of such a program. His letter is, in part, as follows:

"1. Individual credentials. More than a speaking acquaintance with the words and works of the Master Christian, the Prince of Peace.

"2. Individual effort. Support for public office and in public office those who, like ourselves, love peace and are willing to make some material sacrifices for the sake of it. Peace is for everyone. Not just the people of the United States. President Roosevelt has said this country is in no wise responsible for present conditions in Europe. I am not so sure of that. The United States as a Christian member of the League of Nations could have helped to make it a grand success, and we should not have had so many domestic problems due to unemployment and social unrest.

"3. A worldwide solution. The United States should co-operate with the British Empire and all peace-loving nations in every wise way to promulgate and preserve peace, even to the extent of contributing to an international police force to maintain fundamentals of justice and freedom.

"Love for God and man must motivate any successful peace conference—even a one-man one."

A Potent Force

Thoughts like this are being embraced by millions. They are not always expressed, but they are potent nevertheless. They are the intangibles that will provide the motive power for, and lay the foundation of, an enduring peace.

Any statesman who ignores this tremendous force is working toward his own undoing. The channels for the realization of this ardent hope will be revealed to those true leaders of men who are willing to perceive them.

Rex Miller

Mott Charities to Increase With a New Gift of $5,200,000

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 5 (AP)—Charles Stewart Mott, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation and one of the nation's most unobstrusive philanthropists, will divert additional millions to new but unspecified purposes.

The motor maker, one of the industry's richest men and General Motors' largest single stockholder, confirmed on a vacation trip Saturday that he was making a gift of 100,000 shares of General Motors stock—its market value of $5,200,000.

"The gift will be announced Tuesday in a Securities Exchange Commission report," he said. "Until then I do not wish to discuss it."

While Mr. Mott would not disclose the projected recipient, it was thought he might fashion the gift after his favorite benefaction, the Mott Foundation for Youth in his home city of Flint, Mich.—possibly as a family foundation.

Mr. Mott's interest in the welfare of youth and underprivileged adults has—in words previously ascribed to him—almost "made a vocation out of what began as an avocation."

With Mrs. Mott, the former Ruth Rawlings of El Paso, he is visiting friends here while en route to Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Mott never has been associated actively with the term "philanthropist," yet his benefactions have been almost as wide as his great wealth and his influential position in the motor industry.

He set up the Mott Foundation in Flint more than a decade ago to keep children off the streets and out of trouble, and he has since carried on child welfare work so extensively that it has consumed a large part of his time and his money.

His holdings in General Motors Corporation are officially listed at 523,087 shares, and it has been one of his boasts that he never sold a share of General Motors stock.

His association with the motor giant began in 1913, when General Motors took over the Weston-Mott company and exchanged its stock for his holdings.

Move Started by Chicagoans To Prevent Blighted Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A mile-square neighborhood conservation project, being undertaken here, is expected to light the way for many large cities in their common problem—what to do to prevent the formation of blighted areas.

Woodlawn, the Chicago neighborhood being put under the microscope, is acting on the stitch-in-time theory and is setting out to modernize itself before it becomes a problem area. Beginning at the Midway, where the University of Chicago campus leaves off, and extending to Sixty-seventh street, this section is just about old enough to go to seed if it follows the usual laissez-faire policy of neighborhoods in this city of mushroom growth.

It blossomed out during the Chicago Fair of 1893 and its eastern boundary, Stony Island Avenue, faced the famous White City. That means that some of its apartment buildings are nearly 50 years old, an age when apartments in this city tend to become cheap rooming houses if nothing is done to modernize them. But Woodlawn doesn't believe in letting this happen.

Full Co-operation Sought

It wants to go forward when it celebrates its golden anniversary. To that end, its property owners have invited city-wide co-operation in making this unusual study.

The Chicago Plan Commission has therefore assumed sponsorship of the project, in co-operation with the Associated Club of Woodlawn. The WPA recently agreed to contribute funds, augmenting those contributed by local property owners, large and small.

Now a staff, headed by Robert E. Mitchcell, city planner, formerly of the University of Chicago, is going to work on a detailed survey of each of the 2,800 parcels of land in the neighborhood. This done, experts will draft plans for the future development of the properties and the neighborhood as a whole, including arrangements for betterment of transportation, parking, recreation, and zoning.

Study of Typical Properties

After that will come plans for the development of individual properties so that they can be made to bring in more satisfactory revenue. The Project will study 50 typical properties, prepare architectural plans for their modernization and draw up programs for their maintenance and management at different levels of modernization. These will serve as examples of what can be done to increase the earning power of buildings through upkeep and improvement.

Widespread citizen support for this undertaking is reported. Serving on an advisory committee are representative businessmen of the Woodlawn business district known as Sixty-third Street—bankers, real estate men, merchants and so on. The University of Chicago is not only lending moral support, but is offering the services of its experts, as are Government agencies like HOLC and FHA. Interest of real estate men outside the district is indicated in the presence, among the committee's advisers, of Newton C. Farr, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Mortgage brokers and others concerned about the maintenance of property values are offering their services.

N. Y. Medical Plan Offers Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The State Department of Insurance has issued a permit for a nonprofit sickness insurance group to the Western New York Medical Plan, Inc., which is a type of voluntary insurance, urged by the organized medical profession as preferable to sickness insurance on the compulsory model. Announcement was made today by Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance.

Offices will be in Buffalo, and the system will operate in the northwestern part of the State. This is the third permit issued by the State for similar groups, the first having been granted to Medical and Surgical Care, Inc., of Utica and the second to the Associated Health Foundation, Inc., of New York City, on Dec. 6 last.

The Western New York Medical Plan received approval of the Department of Insurance and Welfare under the new insurance law some months ago, but held up application for a permit until it had completed its organization.

Contracts to groups of subscribers are offered by the Plan to provide medical and surgical care for individual members for $18 a year, and for full family coverage (man and wife and all unmarried children under 19 years) $36, with indemnity up to $400.

In their contracts with the Plan the participating physicians agree to provide services to subscribers regardless of the Plan's ability to pay.

Trucks of 40 States Visit Joplin Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Joplin municipal fruit and vegetable market has, in the last few years, developed into an industrial center of inter-state importance.

During the last year truckers from 40 states, Mexico and Canada, brought fruits and vegetables to the market here. The number of trucks from which the City of Joplin collected fees was 38,921, while the outside market area, from which no fees were collected, consisted of some 10,000 additional trucks. Combined cash transactions cleared here amounted to $3,473,000.

Joplin is now recognized as the largest watermelon trucking market in the United States. Chili peppers and pineapples from Mexico are also shipped here by the hundreds of truck loads.

The market was started for the purpose of providing a clearing house between the Ozark fruit growers and the merchants of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and other near-by states, but it has developed into a wholesale market for the entire midwest.

SLEEP

Probably the most oft-quoted of Franklin's many proverbs is..."Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

"Early to bed" at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel means a long night of restful slumber and a fresh start for the new day. Good sized beds, modern mattresses, well-ventilated rooms and corridors all combine to assure you of this. 1200 rooms with bath ...from $3.50.

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GO AHEAD—GIVE IN to that urge to consider a big, smooth-riding Mercury 8 as *your* next car. It's luxury all right—deep-down riding comfort, big-car roominess, style and power that make you feel like the ruler of the road! And it won't hurt a bit—the Mercury 8 can actually *save you money on mileage!* Up to 20 miles per gallon of gas is the report from Mercury owners!... economy achieved by an unusually efficient balance of car weight and engine power. Do you wonder that the Mercury success has been a sensation?

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Mercury 8

Built by the Ford Motor Company—distributed by Mercury, Lincoln-Zephyr and Ford dealers

Viceroy and Indian Leaders Renew Efforts for 'Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Resumption today of conferences in Delhi between the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, and the Indian leaders, Mohandas K. Gandhi, representing the Nationalists ,and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, the Moslems, is the third attempt to settle India's differences since the war began.

Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues of the Congress Party are still holding out for a declaration from Britain that it will give India the same degree of democracy that the British forces are fighting for on the Western front, so that no visible new element has come into the situation that up to the moment presents a deadlock.

This point was emphasized by a communiqué issued after Mr. Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy today, in which the Nationalist leader declared that in view of the fact that British proposals did not come any nearer meeting the demands of the Congress Party, further discussions should be deferred pending solution of the main difficulties.

But the sincerity of the Viceroy in his efforts to move India toward Dominion status has won a measure of confidence from the Indian leaders which has justified a continuation of the talks.

It is still uncertain whether the Congress Party is in a mood to make concessions to the Moslems and other dissentient minorities sufficient to reduce the difficulties in the way of agreement among the Indians.

Lines of Possible Compromise

But the lines of what informed opinion here regards as a possible compromise have begun to emerge. These are based upon plans for the introduction of representatives of the All-India Moslem League into those provincial cabinets which hitherto have been dominated by the Congress.

Anything of this kind is difficult to achieve. The Congress is reluctant to surrender what it has gained. Moreover it feels that the existing provincial Cabinets are all so small—containing as a rule not more than eight Ministers—that little room is left for additional elements Further, it realizes that weakness and friction are inseparable from coalitions.

Even if the minority communities could be satisfied, there would still remain the princely States whose rulers are deeply dissatisfied with the position allotted to them in the proposed responsible All-Indian Federal Government.

This difficulty, however, may diminish as the more enlightened Princes increasingly recognize the impossibility of holding back the clock. They feel also much confidence in Lord Linlithgow as their adviser.

A Step to Settlement

Much depends therefore upon the present negotiations, the view of official circles here being that the Gandhi - Jinnah - Linlithgow talks may at least end in another forward step toward a complete settlement.

There is considerable opposition, meanwhile, to the Moslem demand for a British royal commission to investigate grievances of their community in Congress-ruled provinces on grounds of delay which such an inquiry would involve.

On the other hand Lord Linlithgow's proposals for giving Nationalist leaders seats on existing Central Government as a temporary arrangement would be welcome to a large number of Indians.

Joint Fund For European Needy Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—With increasing distress signals from war sufferers in Europe and elsewhere, official action to co-ordinate collection and distribution of American funds is expected soon, it was made known here today. According to official sources, the situation parallels somewhat the early days of the economic depression, when sentiment favored a systematic method of providing relief for the unemployed, but numerous emergency committees were set up on indivdual or group initiative to meet immediate needs.

Officials held that duplication of effort and some inequitable distribution of relief funds must inevitably result in the present situation, with approximately 362 accredited organizations campaigning independently on behalf of civilians of belligerent nations, and, in addition, extensive relief operations being conducted for China and Finland, whom President Roosevelt has not officially pronounced "at war."

Former President Hoover has been mentioned as the man most qualified to undertake the difficult task of centralizing relief efforts, but doubts were voiced in some quarters whether Mr. Hoover could be induced to accept the post in view of his refusal to assume charge of overseas relief with the Red Cross and in co-operation with the Government soon after the war started in Europe. Subsequently Mr. Hoover established the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.

Community Chest Plan

A "community chest" for foreign aid has the favor of those who are making a preliminary study of ways and means. Under the proposed plan, a central organization would collect funds for all foreign aid and would distribute them on a pro rata basis where the need was most acute.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Chairman of Fighting-Funds for Finland, Inc., an organization to raise money to buy war materials for the Finns, said Americans had shown their approval of extending military aid by contributing $8,000 the first day following the establishment of the committee's offices at 120 Broadway. This should be illuminating to Congress, he said. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, internationally known feminist, has joined the committee as a Vice-Chairman, he added.

Labor's Thanks

A stirring message of thanks to American labor for its efforts in behalf of Finnish war sufferers coupled with a strong appeal for continued help came in a cable to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and honorary chairman of the labor division of the Finnish Relief Fund.

The message was from Eero A. Vuori, President of the Finnish Federation of Trade Unions at Helsingfors, who said in part:

"We have received much sympathy and material help from the whole world. The mighty democracy of America and its liberty-loving people have also given proof of their friendship; but the struggle grows fiercer daily. The enemy's great superiority can crush us unless we obtain effective help.

"We hope the whole world, and especially organized labor in America, realizes our position. We are deeply moved by the assistance already given us by our American brothers and we venture to rely on your further support."

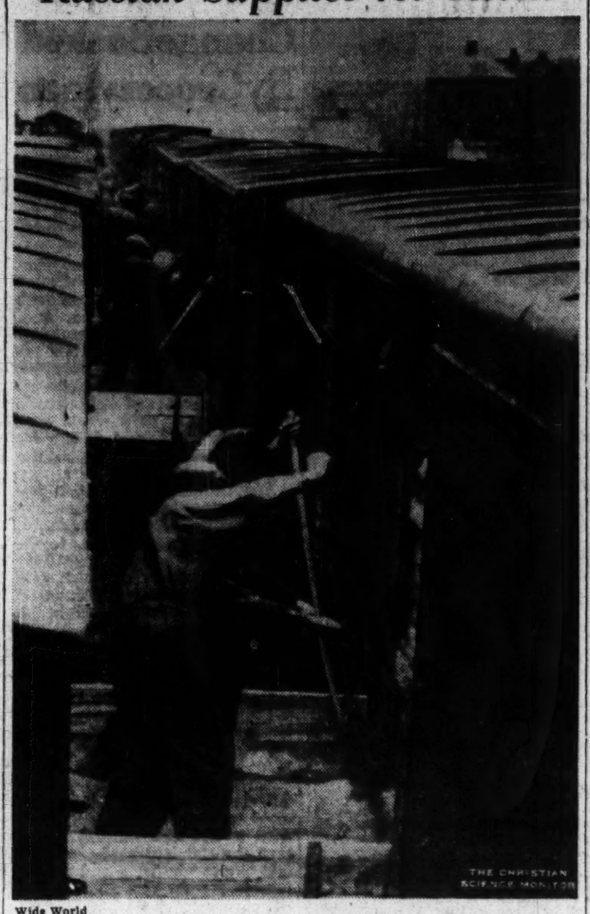
Protestant pressure on Congress to give "practical aid to Finland" was begun today with the circulation of petitions in Protestant churches by the Wings for Finland Fund, with headquarters at 17 East Forty-Second Street. The petition also asks Congress to stop war supplies to Communist Russia.

Jack Pollard, secretary-treasurer of the Garage Workers' and Polishers' Union of New York, commandeered the services of nearly 10,000 men in affiliated unions today to distribute 40,000 "give" posters announcing labor's activities to be climaxed on Feb. 7, which has been named Finnish Labor Day in the Nation.

Robert Maverick will join Hollen Tuck and Dorsey Stephens in Helsingfors to administer American donations, it was announced at headquarters of the fund.

Contributions just announced include $11,000 from the auction of donated paintings at the Grand Central Art Galleries; District of Columbia, through the Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, chairman, $6,000; State of Iowa, $7,067; Detroit, Mich., $8,500; Northeastern Ohio, $5,000; State of Virginia, $1,000; State of Wisconsin, $14,065; Glens Falls, N. Y., $1,000; leather industry, $1,252.

Russian Supplies for Reich



Wide World

Transferring Goods From Soviet to German Cars

Difference in the gauge-widths of the Russian and German railroads has forced transfer of freight at nine key terminal points. The transfers are being rushed because of a shortage of freight cars and reloading machinery. Germany must transfer produce quickly so that the Russian cars can go back for more.

Night-Raiding Soviet Fliers Try to Break Finns' Morale

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 5 (AP)—A new Russian practice, night air raids on Finland's blacked-out cities, is the latest attempt to break the Finnish morale.

The night forays, a phase of intensifying Soviet air warfare, have developed during an unrelenting Red Army land offensive which, so far, has not been able to breach the Mannerheim Line.

Two of Finland's main cities were hard hit by Russian air raiders. Bomb-ignited fires burned through the night in the seaport of Abo and in Viborg, a City of about 73,000 population at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Cathedral Ruined

Among buildings reduced to ruins at Viborg was the City's seventeenth century cathedral, famed for its statined-glass windows, art treasures, and one of the largest organs in Europe. Explosives rained down on the centers from shortly after dawn until far into the night.

For the past few nights, Red Army planes have been flying far behind the Finnish lines. Finns, charging the Russians bombed at random on these flights, reported one of the heaviest raids on villages and farms near Lake Saimaa, west of Lake Ladoga.

Declaring that there was nothing in the area except agriculture, they called the raids a deliberate effort to terrorize the population.

Although Finland's air force attempted to combat the invading fliers, and was reported to have shot down 11 planes, wave after wave of Russian bombers droned across the Finnish interior over the week end. The Finns reported 40 civilians killed and 50 wounded Feb. 2, but total casualties were not known.

Russians Lose Tanks

The Red Army, a Finnish communiqué said, attempted to pound through the Mannerheim Line along the Viborg-Leningrad Railway which runs between Summa and Muolaajaervi. Russians were said to have lost nine tanks at Summa in four futile attacks.

In striking contrast, official reports from the Red Army's Leningrad military area described both the Mannerheim Line fighting and the long Lake Ladoga struggle as merely "partial clashes by several companies of a purely local nature, accompanied by artillery firing of short duration."

The communiqué described reports of "big offensives" by the Red Army in this sector as the work of "mercenary agents of enemies of the U. S. S. R." It also described as "fabrications" reports that Finnish planes had raided the Kronstadt naval base and other Soviet districts. It said the Finnish Air Force, although reported using up-to-date planes from Britain, France, the United States, Sweden, and Italy, could not even protect its own headquarters at various points, "which were demolished by Soviet aviation."

Soviet Apology

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Russian Government has announced "its regrets" over a "misunderstanding" which caused Soviet warships in the harbor of Tallinn to fire at an Estonian plane flying over the Estonian City.

In a note delivered to the Estonian Foreign Minister in Moscow, Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was reported by the official news agency, Tass, to have explained that the Russian vessels had mistaken the Estonian aircraft for a "foreign" plane.

Mr. Potemkin, Tass declared, expressed the Government's regrets "despite an understanding reached with the Estonian command to the effect that Estonian planes would not fly over the Port of Tallinn and Soviet warships anchored there."

Reports from Tallinn on Feb. 2 said Russian warships fired at the Estonian plane with antiaircraft batteries and machine guns. The plane was undamaged, but some of the shells fell into the city streets without exploding, wounding one woman and causing minor damage.

Runners Arrive

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—More planes with which to protect its civilian population is Finland's chief need in the war against Russia, Paavo Nurmi said upon his arrival with Taisto Maki, the world's No. 1 distance runner, for a tour to raise funds for Finnish relief. They came in on the Norwegian - American liner Bergensfjord.

Mr. Nurmi, an air raid warden in Helsingfors, said he thought the Finns could hold out against Russia's numerically superior forces if they could get more planes. Mr. Maki, Mr. Nurmi's successor as world's distance runner, was on the Karelian Isthmus front as an infantryman from Oct. 13 to Dec. 23. Both felt that, while winter favored the Finnish forces by making it possible for the more mobile ski troops to outmaneuver the Russian infantry, the thaws in the spring would continue to hamper the Russians by preventing the progress of their mechanized units across the marshes and in the lake areas.

Swiss Ski Army

GSTAAD, Switzerland, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Swiss Army Commander, Col. Gen. Henri Guisan, speaking yesterday after the Swiss national ski championships in which his citizen soldiers won all the events, said the Swiss had learned from the Finns that skiers are the backbone of the Army.

General Guisan said Switzerland saw Finland as fighting the same type of war that the Swiss might be forced to fight some day.

The Gstaad championships, with 297 entrants, proved a clean sweep for the Army.

Capt. Ahinz von Aalmen, 27, former ski instructor of Montreal, Canada, won the national championship while all regular events were captured by soldiers.

Reds Called 'Herd'

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Paris correspondent of the Diario Lisboa has quoted Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, as saying in an interview:

"The Russian Army is no army; it is a herd. When I visited Russia I almost believed in its efficiency. But after its defeats in Finland, I realize my mistake."

Pennsylvania Town Adopts Finnish City

By the Associated Press

Doylestown, Pa., Feb. 5

An offer to raise funds to buy arms and munitions for Finland has resulted in Doylestown being named by President Kallio of Finland as the first town in the United States to adopt a Finnish City.

John S. Williams, Chairman of a Bucks County Finnish Relief Committee who made the offer, said a message from the Finnish President nominated for adoption the City of Abo (Turku), a former capital and one of the oldest cities.

7 Ships 'Sunk' by Nazis Reach Port

By the Associated Press

Britain's version of the third Nazi air attack on North Sea shipping within a week—a raid which Germany claimed sank 14 Allied and neutral vessels—slowly took shape as seven of the vessels allegedly sunk reached port.

The 875-ton British minesweeper Sphinx, badly damaged by the German air raids, sank Feb. 5 as she was being towed toward port in heavy weather. One officer and four crew members were known fatalities, while four officers and 45 men were missing.

Crews of three others vessels reaching port revealed that their ships were either sunk, severely damaged, or missing.

Thus the British record acknowledges only 11 vessels attacked during the raid Feb. 3, in which German machine-gun attacks from low-flying planes caused many fatalities.

Germany, however, clung to its assertion that the attack on "British men-of-war and armed or convoyed merchant ships . . . sank a minesweeper, four outpost boats, and nine merchantmen." Numerous other armed steamers were partially or severely damaged, and all ships sunk were attacked while in British convoy, the German statement read.

Three German Planes Downed

On the British score appeared the destruction of three German attacking planes, a report acknowledged by the German communiqué.

British authorities, revising their previous estimate of 20 German raiders, said that 12 planes "at most" took part in the forays, and that since three were downed it would have been impossible "for so small an attacking force" to sink 14 ships.

The crew of eight from the 400-ton British steamer Harley arrived at an east coast port after being rescued by a fishing boat which was guided to the scene by a Royal Air Force plane.

The Harley, and the 223-ton trawler, Rose of England, which also was attacked, subsequently reached port and were reported to have suffered little damage.

Six of 10 crew members of the Belgian steamer Charlotte were missing following an attempt to reach land on a raft during the night. Four made land.

Fifteen survivors from the 3,877-ton British steamer Kildale, which was reported beached after a bomb crashed into the engine-room, setting the ship afire, were landed at an eastern port. They reported six fatalities in the bomb attack.

Germans Use Machine Guns

The Norwegian steamer Tempo, 629 tons, was sunk after a machine-gun attack which killed at least four of her 14 crew members.

The 823-ton British Collier Yewdale, machine-gunned a mile off the coast by two planes, made port.

The 3,431-ton steamer Corland reached port Feb. 3 after coming through an aircraft attack.

The Swedish steamer Mertainen, 4,531 tons, also arrived in port and reported she had been machine-gunned and bombed off the east coast Feb. 3. One bomb hit her, but no one was injured and the crew stood by in lifeboats until the bombers had left.

The 7,050-ton Greek steamer Nicolaou Zografia reached port Feb. 4 with one of her crew suffering from an injury received the day before during a raid by a Nazi bomber.

The attack on a tenth vessel Feb. 3 was disclosed by Mr. Edward Mullender of the trawler Willa who said two German planes flew over his ship "so low that we could have hit them with a stone." No damage to the ship was reported.

Further sharp disagreement with German estimates of damage done to shipping was seen in unofficial figures on British, French and neutral shipping losses. To the German claim that 145,603 tons had been sunk between Jan. 21 and 31, the London estimates said 73,027 tons were sunk in that period. The latter estimates were broken down thus: neutrals, 16 ships, totaling 46,475 tons; Britain, seven ships aggregating 18,236 tons; France, three ships of 8,316 tons.

A U-boat sinking was reported by the crew of the Swedish freighter Pajala who reached Stavanger, Norway, Feb. 3. They said a British trawler destroyed the submarine with a depth charge after the Swedish freighter had been sunk.

The Danish steamer Hroar, which brought the crew to Stavanger, also brought survivors of the Vidar, 1,353-ton Danish freighter which struck a mine Feb. 1 and sank with 15 fatalities amon gthe crew of 23.

A fire aboard the 5,825-ton Netherlands steamer Laertes, which started after the vessel struck a mine in the English Channel, was conquered by the crew, which at first took to the boats, and then returned to the ship.

Among the Losses

The following losses were also made known:

British steamer Polzella, 4,751-tons, overdue.

Norwegian steamer Varildi, 1,560 tons, sunk in North Sea with loss of entire crew of 15. Cause of sinking unknown.

Norwegian steamer Jernfjeld, 1,369 tons, ran aground on Northumbrian coast. Crew saved.

Belgian motorship Eminent, 449 tons, ran aground off the northeast coast of Britain Feb. 4. Crew removed in safety.

British steamer Baron Ruthven, 3,178 tons, ran around off northeast coast Feb. 4, Crew rescued.

British sources also denied German reports that the British steamer Oregon, 6,008 tons, had been sunk off Spain.

The 1,387-ton Norwegian ship Segovia was reported missing with a crew of 22 and one passenger on a voyage from Portugal to Norway. She was last heard from in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 20.

The 1,357-ton Swedish steamer Andalusia, reported sunk and her crew of 21 lost on a voyage from Bordeaux to Goeteborg, Sweden.

Another Protest

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—A second Japanese note on the seizure of 21 Germans from the Japanese liner Asama Maru by a British warship was received in London Feb. 3.

Meanwhile passengers arriving in Honolulu on the Japanese liner Kamakura Maru reported all lights were blacked out for three successive nights to protect 16 Germans on board, passengers reported after the ship's arrival today.

They said the blackouts were ordered on the first three nights out of Yokohama, Japan. American passengers said the Japanese N. Y. K. line refused to accept the German passengers until the Germans signed statements absolving the steamship line if the Kamakura Maru should be stopped by British warships and the Germans taken off.

A German passenger said his countrymen were on their way to the United States en route to Mexico and South America on business and pleasure trips. Later, he said, they would return to Japan and Germany. No German seamen were among the passengers.

Anti-Sub Units

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (CP)—Additional orders for units of the fleet of 46 steel anti-submarine craft being constructed in Canada for the Canadian and British navies have been given shipyards in Kingston, Ontario, Collingwood, Ontario, and Port Arthur, it was learned Feb. 2.

These orders will have an approximate value of $10,000,000 which is in addition to orders given Quebec yards announced earlier, amounting to $13,200,000.

Delivery of these craft is expected to start about next November, according to an announcement by the War Supply Board which is handling the contracts. Completion of the orders is expected in 1941.

Nazis' Prisoners

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The British Press Association said Feb. 3 that it understood the entire crews of the sunken British submarines Starfish and Undine were prisoners of war in Germany.

The Starfish and Undine were destroyed in Helgoland Bight on Jan. 15. The Admiralty has listed the crew of the Starfish as 5 officers and 34 men and the Undine's as 4 officers and 26 men.

The British submarine Seahorse also was lost in the Bight on the same occasion. Nothing has been said about the rescue of its crew of five officers and 34 men.

A few days after the submarines were destroyed the Germans announced they had saved four officers and 26 men from the Starfish and Undine.

Since then the German radio station has given out the names of those rescued from time to time.

In addition to the men named in the German radiocasts, others have sent post cards home saying they were prisoners.

Turkey Gets British Gold

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gold bars valued at about $60,000,000 have just been deposited in the Central Bank of Turkey's vaults, and the Turkish Government is in a position to stabilize—or revalue—its currency.

Official sources disclosed today that the gold bars—part of a loan from Great Britain as partial payment for Turkey's friendly co-operation with the Allies—had arrived in Ankara by special train last week after a secret and guarded transfer from Syria.

With the addition of the $60,000,000 to its gold reserves, officials said, Turkey could proceed with measures deemed necessary to stabilize the Turkish pound at a value enabling Turkish exporters to compete successfully in world trade.

Trade With Germany

Turkey did not follow the lead of many other countries in devaluing its currency, and until the outbreak of war, depended on its clearing house trade with Germany—between 50 and 60 per cent of its total trade—for its major export markets.

With Germany cut off from Turkish purchases by the British blockade, Turks have discovered the Turkish pound to be too high in comparison with other currencies and consequently to be a serious handicap in foreign trade.

The Turkish Government on Dec. 4 took measures, considered the equivalent of devaluation, to encourage the export trade by paying 25 per cent premium for American dollars, but charging importers 25 per cent more for dollars with which to make purchases abroad.

American tobacco companies, which normally purchase between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 worth of Turkish tobacco, have been the major beneficiaries.

Free Trade Is Goal

The Turkish Government is transforming its foreign trade from the clearing arrangement status through barter deals as a temporary stage, to free trade and is expected to utilize currency revaluation, made possible through the gold bars, in achieving that objective.

Once Turkey re-establishes unrestricted trade with other Nations, the United States, which recently signed a reciprocal trade pact with the Ankara Government, is expected to increase considerably its Turkish commerce.

Officials here also hope that the new currency measures will assist in the liquidation of at least $6,500,000 in blocked balances in Turkey held by American exporters, including Socony-Vacuum and Ford.

Poles Foil Nazis to Aid Allies

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5 (AP)—Almost under the noses of German agents, remnants of Poland's shattered army are finding ways of returning to the war against Germany.

German consular representatives have protested that 500 Poles a day are leaving internment camps in Hungary and Rumania and are setting out either for the growing Polish Legion in France or the Allied forces in Syria.

"The number is between 50 and 100 daily," a Polish spokesman said, however. "All go as civilians but they naturally are anxious to serve their country again."

Polish legations in Budapest and Bucharest supply papers to get their citizens across international boundaries. Money for civilian clothes to replace old khaki uniforms and for train fare comes from less official sources.

Last October relief agencies estimated 60,000 Polish soldiers along with 20,000 civilians had taken refuge in Hungary and Rumania. After several thousand officers and men had slipped into France, German pressure drastically curtailed this traffic.

Some sources here now say Hungary and Rumania are glad to let the refugee problem solve itself by departure of the Poles despite German displeasure. At any rate, in January whole companies of Poles succeeded in getting permission to travel abroad.

Television 'Eye' Is Strengthened

URBANA, Ill. (AP)—The University of Illinois announces that its electrical research laboratories have perfected a method to increase the keenness of television "eyes" and improve their response to colors.

The development, the University said, is to television what the newest super-sensitive panchromatic film is to photography. Both increase the response to light, and at the same time give more accurate translation of colors.

The invention will also be especially valuable for the "electric eyes" used by astronomers to measure the light of stars. It will help the sound quality of movies, too, by reducing background noise and the amount of amplification needed in making the sound track record audible.

The development, patented by the University, was carried to completion by Prof. Joseph T. Tykociner, known as the father of the sound-on-film for movies. The patent also named Jacob Kunz, University of Illinois physicist and pioneer in the discovery of the sensitive photoelectric cell who passed on in 1938, and L. P. Garner, research assistant, who left the unversity staff last year.

President's Name May Be on Illinois Primary Ballots

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—Unless President Roosevelt himself withdraws from the Illinois advisory primary April 9, a final decision as to whether his name will appear on the Democratic ballot apparently must await a decision of the State Certifying Board in early March.

This view was taken by party leaders today in the wake of the surprise action of the Chicago Democratic organization in filing petitions to enter the President's name in this State's preferential primary.

The Roosevelt petitions filed Saturday were not accompanied by the customary certificate of candidacy bearing the candidate's signature, but the Secretary of State, Edward J. Hughes, Chairman of the Certifying Board, said he did not believe such a certificate necessary in this case.

He pointed out that the presidential referendum merely is advisory and not binding upon the State's 58 delegates to the national convention, and predicted the Certifying Board would approve the petitions.

Wartime Speed-Up Action in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Trade union leaders of the engineering industry gathered Feb. 5 at the call of Labor Minister Ernest Brown to help find ways of speeding up munitions and arms production.

One Government objective was to increase the number of plants working around the clock. Another question was whether 1,000,000 women in the war industries would receive pay equal to that of men in similar jobs.

Letters on Dies Defended as Part Of House Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Hook (D) of Michigan refused to "concede anything" to the invalidity of letters purporting to link Chairman Dies (D) of Texas, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader. Mr. Hook told a House Rules subcommittee that even if the documents were forged, their inclusion in the Congressional Record did not violate the House rules.

He was the first witness before the subcommittee, considering a resolution by Representative Hoffman (R) of Michigan to expunge the material from the record.

The letters were put in the House Record by Representative Hook, but the Dies Committee promptly said that they had been admitted to be forgeries.

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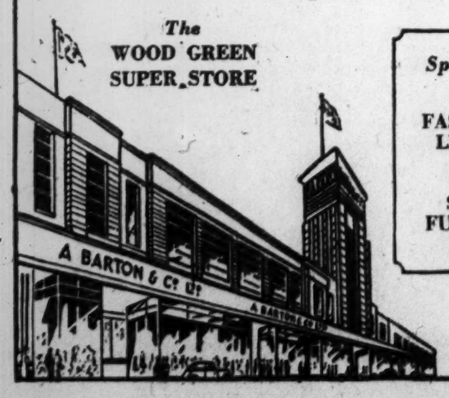

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Fur Headlines

Hat news these days includes anything from a fur pompon to an entire hat of fur. The Christian Science Monitor includes among its advertisers many smart shops known for their expert choice of hats.

1,100 U. S. Warplanes Delivered to Allies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Busy American aircraft plants have delivered more than 1,100 warplanes to the British and French fighting forces, an authoritative compilation showed today.

The two Governments together have placed orders for approximately 4,000 planes since they first turned to the United States for help 18 months ago.

Current negotiations for upward of 8,000 additional bombers, pursuit craft and other types, which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is watching to protect this Government's interests, testify further to allied reliance on American factories.

Purchasers Ask Speed

These and existing unfilled orders, coupled with the pressure for speed from purchasing missions, promise to step up materially the recent delivery rate of more than 100 craft a month.

More than 300 planes have been loaded on merchant ships or tugged across the Canadian border since the European war started. Most of the other planes were delivered last spring and summer.

France first turned to the United States to supplement its own lagging warplane output in mid-1938, but British and French orders did not become large until after the Munich crisis dramatized the threat of the Nazis' air force.

In addition to the British and French contracts, about 1,000 American planes have been ordered by other Governments.

Details Confidential

The compilation covered two years ending Jan. 31, but many details were confidential. Officials would permit disclosure of only round-figure totals.

The French ordered mainly fighting ships, particularly the fast Curtiss Hawk pursuit planes which demonstrated their military worth in aerial combat at the start of the war.

Apparently convinced of the superiority of their own fighters over the Nazi Messerschmidts, the British have confined their orders in this country largely to bombers and training craft. Both Nations have bought attack bombers of designs only slightly less advanced than the latest American Army craft.

Actual deliveries thus far roughly equal a month's full production of Britain's aircraft industry. Expert information here is that British and French production is far below the 2,000 to 2,200 planes a month credited to the Nazi factories.

German Air Strength

Field Marshal Hermann Göring has some 9,000 planes at his command, with possibly as many older types in reserve, unless well-informed military sources have been deceived. The same quarters credit the Allies with considerably smaller forces.

Military officials here keep a close tab on all aircraft exports to protect American military secrets. As long as there is no interference with heavy current orders for the Army and Navy, they declare, the expanding export trade increases the capacity of American industry to meet any emergency involving this country.

Motor Behind Pilot

The Bell pursuit plane, which is similar to the German single-engine Messerschmitt in armament, is of novel design in that the motor, a liquid-cooled Allison, is mounted behind instead of in front of the pilot. That permits greater streamlining and more speed in addition to a better field of fire for the pilot in combat.

Though Secretary Morgenthau last week termed aircraft engine manufacture the "bottleneck" of American warplane production, both the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the Industry Trade Association, and the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, patent holder for the industry, insisted that United States plants had an adequate productive reserve.

U. S. Plane Popular

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Negotiations by the French Government for the purchase of one of the newest types of the pursuit planes being manufactured for the United States Army Air Corps may lend impetus to the aid the Allies are giving Finland.

The French are dickering for a "considerable number" of the speedy Bell "Airacobra" planes, which carry a cannon in the nose and reach a top speed of more than 400 miles an hour.

Assistance Qualified

What attitude the War Department has taken has not been disclosed, but such negotiations seldom if ever are undertaken without its knowledge.

The French and British have made no secret of the material aid they are extending to Finland in its war with Russia, both in warplanes and other implements. Since the extent of that aid is conditioned on the availibility of replacement armament for their own defense, whatever Airacobras are bought here by the French would release to the Finns a corresponding number of currently used French planes.

Finland itself, for that matter, is trying to make direct purchase of Airacobras.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., is ahead of its delivery schedule on an unspecified number of the cannon-equipped planes ordered by the United States Air Corps.

Planes for Finns

By the Associated Press

A relative handful of American-made fighting planes may play a part in the defense of little Finland out of all proportion to their numbers.

They are the 44 single seater pursuit craft which were being made to operate from United States aircraft carriers but were released for sale to Finland less than two months ago when the Navy decided they were not needed immediately.

Stretching a point, the Army-Navy Aeronautical Board, which decides on export of new type military planes, permitted them to be sold fully equipped with machine guns.

The first shipment of 11 planes arrived a few days ago at Bergen, Norway, and the rest are reported on the way.

With a few hundred superior fighting planes to combat the bombers which Russia has been sending over to harass communications and bomb towns, the Finns should be able to take care of themselves beyond spring. That was the limit they set for their resistance in their original appeals for aid.

Just about 300 such planes would be sufficient to chase the Soviet bombers home, in the considered estimate of some qualified airmen, who profess a slight regard for the real strength of the big Soviet air force.

Reports conflict, but this much appears fairly well established: Finland had an air force of about 150 planes when the Russian invasion was launched. Italy has sent from 20 to 60 modern craft and Great Britain has allotted 100 from the Royal Air Force, to be replaced by new planes arriving from the United States.

Information is lacking as to the extent to which the British and Italians have supplied pilots to fly the planes, and mechanics to keep them in operation.

The Red Air Force counts upwards of 7,000 aircraft of all types, ages and degrees of quality. Nevertheless, some qualified neutral military men consider it inferior to other major air forces, asserting that it has failed to keep up with technical advances made in Europe and America.

Italy's Air Force Doubling in 1940

ROME (AP)—Italy plans at least to double the number of its military planes and pilots this year, Gen. Francesco Pricolo, Undersecretary for Aviation, announced Feb. 3.

The size of Italy's present Air Force is a secret but the number of planes has been estimated unofficially to total 4,000 while pilots are variously estimated at 10,000 to 18,000.

General Pricolo, writing in the aviation newspaper Le Vie Dell Aria, said the Air Force would be prepared to carry out "all tasks which the requirements of the new destines of Italy might impose on it."

"To that end," he wrote, "a program has been provided for augmenting manufacturing plants, schools for pilots and the renewal of flying equipment."

Canadian Hog Census Shows Heavy Uptrend

OTTAWA—The number of hogs on Canadian farms at June 1, 1939, was estimated at 4,294,000 compared with 3,486,900 at June 1, 1938, and 3,963,000 at June 1, 1937.

Balkan Entente Adopts New Objective

Former alliance against Bulgaria turns into union to defend each other's independence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5—A definite step toward joint action to defend the independence of its members appears to have been taken by the Balkan Entente in the meeting which has just concluded here.

The development is regarded as all the more significant in view of the fact that the next two months are likely to show whether Russia and/or Germany intends to invade one or more Balkan and Danubian countries this year.

The communiqué with which the Foreign Ministers of Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey ended their session contains one declaration which amounts to almost a complete revolution of the purpose of the Balkan Entente. It says:

The four States declare that the Balkan Entente is "directed against no one" and pledge themselves "to watch in common over the safeguarding of the rights of each to independence and to national territory."

Vital Change in Objective

Here in one brief sentence is summed up a vital change for the Balkan Entente which from its inception was directed most emphatically against Bulgaria. Also the statement is an unmistakable warning that threats to independence of one member are the concern of all.

The statement makes no direct reference to Rumania. But the fact that Rumania has been the object of territorial demands from three different sources was clearly one of the preoccupations of the Balkan Entente meeting.

Cling to Present Frontiers

The meeting has ended with the plain intimation that none of its four members is prepared to contemplate surrendering any territory.

Thus if friendly relations are to be established with the Entente's neighbors, as Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovitch of Yugoslavia and Grigore Gafencu of Rumania advocated during their speeches on Feb. 3 it will have to be on the basis of the territorial status quo.

There is good reason to believe that neither Bulgaria nor Hungary, two of the neighbors concerned, will press for territorial concessions now.

At the same time both of these States emphasize that they are only prepared to postpone claims not abandon them altogether as the Balkan Entente states are still anxious should be done. Delicate negotiations are therefore envisaged before any agreement is possible.

As far as Bulgaria is concerned these already started promisingly during the recent visit to Sofia of Numan Menemencoglu, Secretary General of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In Hungary's case, however, matters are not nearly so far advanced.

Extension of Parley Doubted

Thus the suggestion heard in some quarters that the Belgrade conference is to be followed shortly by a further conference in Rome of the four Entente States and Bulgaria and Hungary is regarded as premature.

Moreover, despite the friendly references to Italy by Mr. Cincar-Markovitch and Mr. Gafencu, the Balkan Entente, by stressing the regional nature of its members' agreement, gave a strong hint of the desire that the association with Italy be purely external. Too close a hookup with any great power is regarded as definitely undesirable.

Another point which is stressed here is that the Entente communiqué is based primarily on the preservation of peace and—at any rate not yet—on common action in event of war.

Many observers feel that whatever engagements the Bulgarian or the Hungarian Governments might take now in order to avert a danger of war, it might prove very difficut to restrain hotheads if war actually came through invasion, say of Rumania by Russia or Germany.

Germany and Russia

In this connection it is also pointed out here that Russia and Germany, while sometimes supporting Bulgarian and Hungarian claims, actually have no interest whatever in seeing these claims settled, because their settlement would deprive them of the opportunity to meddle in Balkan affairs. Realization of this fact has given a strong impetus to the move toward settlement.

On the question of economic collaboration which is referred to in the Belgrade communiqué, most authorities are somewhat skeptical. The Balkan States all produce agricultural goods and all lack manufactured goods.

It is considered impracticable at present either to co-ordinate production so as to avoid unnecessary competition or to establish joint marketing or purchasing boards in view of widely differing conditions prevailing.

On the other hand there is held to be a considerable opportunity for improving communications, and this might also provide useful starting point for improving political relations, notably between Greece and Bulgaria, so as to facilitate the latter's economic access to the Mediterranean.

Wide World; By a Staff Artist; Authenticated News

Entente's Position and Spokesmen

(1) Grigore Gafencu, Foreign Minister of Rumania. (2) King Carol of Rumania. (3) Dr. Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia. (4) The States of the Balkan Entente shown in darker shading. (5) Gen. John Metaxas, Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece. (6) Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey.

Pact Extended

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5 (AP)—Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia have extended their Entente for seven years.

Ending a three-day conference last night, Balkan Entente diplomats set out for their capitals. A communiqué was issued which recognized:

"1. The common interests of the four states in the maintenance of peace, order, and security in Southeastern Europe.

"2. Their firm decision to . . . maintain strictly their positions in regard to the present conflict so as to preserve this part of Europe from the trials of war.

"3. Their will to remain united within the Entente . . . to watch in common over the safeguarding of the rights of each of them to independence and to national territory.

"4. Their sincere desire to keep and develop friendly relations with neighboring states.

"5. The necessity of tightening and perfecting economic and communication bonds among the Balkan States in organizing commercial exchange inside the Entente.

"6. Prolongation of the Balkan pact for seven years, beginning Oct. 2, 1941."

The Ministers, the communiqué said, agreed to keep in "close contact" until the next ordinary session of the Permanent Council at Athens in February, 1941.

Berlin Pleased

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Balkan Entente communiqué issued at Belgrade brought from the semi-official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland yesterday the declaration that it represented a "clear refusal of British aims as voiced in Churchill's speech."

The Belgrade dicisions were "understood and appreciated in Berlin political circles," the commentary said in reference to Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, who recently urged neutrals to side openly against Germany.

The newspaper Der Montag said the Balkan conference ended "without sensations or surprises" and that this course "means a bitter disappointment for England and France, who indulged in illusions to use the Balkans for their own selfish desires."

Cashmere Shawls

Cashmere shawls were imported into England in 1666 from Tibet.

Conquest by Japan Is Philippine Hint

MANILA (AP)—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, a leader in the Philippine insurrection, said Feb. 5 the Filipinos "might get a new master" should "difficulties break out" between the United States and Japan.

General Aguinaldo said he hoped good will and understanding would prevail between the two Nations because "should any difficulties break out between them before independence in 1946 there is every danger we might not get independence at all. We might get a new master."

The General spoke before the Filipino Veterans' Association, which, in annual convention, adopted a resolution reiterating its stand for early independence. General Aguinaldo was re-elected President of the Association.

Italian Passports Recalled by Police

ROME (AP)—Diplomatic sources said Feb. 3 that police were withdrawing all passports of Italians for travel abroad.

Although no reason was given, informed persons believed the passports were being taken up merely to check on the holders. It was understood they would be returned later.

The move was first applied to Jews and then extended to others.

Salaries Are Attached To Collect School Tax

UNIONTOWN, Pa. (AP)—The Uniontown School District has set machinery in motion for collection of $310,000 in delinquent and current per capita taxes by attaching the salaries of 13,000 citizens. The levy is $5.

Approximately $10,000 already has been collected through some 100 business concerns which deducted delinquent taxes from wages of their employees. About $800 is being collected in small amounts from pay checks of 48 employees in the county courthouse.

War Pictured As Leading To 'Darker Ages'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—An outgrowth of the economic struggles of the first World War, a so-called "scientific war," which is more dependent upon economic mobilization than upon millions of manpower, is hastening present civilization on the downward slope to "a darker middle age than the most malignant imagination could conjure up," and must be eliminated, according to Dr. James T. Shotwell, history professor of Columbia University.

Dr. Shotwell, in a radiocast Feb. 3, credited Walter Rathenau, organizer of the Raw Material Division of the German War Ministry during the World War, with being the protagonist of "scientific war." The Rathenau program, more concerned with "marching columns of great factories reaching from Berlin to the Frontier" than with the number or training of the men at the front brought about a "revolution in war itself," he added.

"Last Tuesday, Hitler spoke again," Dr. Shotwell recalled, "and all the world waits, as in some ghastly dream, to see if the threat will be carried out and Europe become the graveyard not only of her peoples, but of her very civilization.

Fear of Reprisal

"The reign of terror in Poland shows that if he withholds the air attack upon London and Paris, it will not be because he hesitates at anything in order to assure a victory to German arms. It may be, therefore, that he is only waiting in order to destroy his enemies more completely.

"But on the other hand, there is evidence to show that Hitler's hesitation may be due to the fact that the total war in the air would at once become a war of reprisals, and that the bombs which fell on French or British towns would be answered by others on German cities.

"Now, if this is the reason for holding back, it shows that someone in Germany has learned the supreme lesson of the World War, which was that the carnage at the front accomplished almost nothing.

"Verdun and Ypres are names that will forever be associated with heroism and sacrifice, but the war was not won by soldiers dying for a few more yards of No Man's Land, nor will the present war in Europe be decided by the terror of death from the air.

War Undergoes Change

"When war passed into the scientific era, as it did in 1914, it changed its very nature. Neither strategy nor weight of metal could carry the war through to a successful conclusion unless the munitions and other war supplies were at hand and could be mobilized, like the men themselves, for service in the field."

The World War spread to nations like the United States, which had never dreamed of the possibility of involvement, "for science had already made the nations of the world more dependent upon each other than anyone had suspected," Dr. Shotwell held.

"It found uses for all kinds of supplies, that had not been thought of as contraband of war in the nineteenth century," he continued. "Even as late as the Declaration of London of 1909, no one thought of raw cotton as an explosive or of rubber or metallic ores as essentials for munitions. The needs of war increased with every new invention, and victory depended upon being able to supply those needs.

Nations Also Change

"The fact the World War marks a great divide between wars fought mostly by manpower and those fought by applied science was obscured by the fact that the World War used manpower more than any war in the past, but, after all, the engineer had succeeded to the swordsman and hand labor had given way to mass production. A revolution had taken place in war itself. The first to see this were not the soldiers or the general staffs but the civilian leaders of modern business."

Dr. Shotwell said the policies of Herr Rathenau, who was assassinated in 1922, had mobilized Germany's raw material resources and husbanded them for war, and had implemented this revolution in the character of war.

Key to Allies' Success Said to Lie in Dominions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The strong prospect of an Allied victory in the present war rests upon the vast resources of the British Dominions which are today better equipped and more united than at any time in the history of the British Empire.

This is the careful conclusion reached in a survey of the military preparations and economic war potential throughout the Empire and published today in a report by the Foreign Policy Association.

The Dominions hold the key to Allied success and they are exhibiting both the capacity and the willingness to exert a decisive influence, according to the findings of the report written by James Frederick Green of the Association's research staff.

In terms of both man power and economic power, Mr. Green affirms that "the Dominions are far better prepared than in 1914 to defend their own territories and to assist the United Kingdom."

Contrary to the advance predictions of some writers, the present conflict, the report points out, has served to strengthen rather than weaken the political, econonic and moral bonds of the Empire.

Volunteered Their Support

"The four overseas Dominions," Mr. Green writes, "which were free—under the theory of the divisibility of the Crown—to refuse participation, individually and voluntarily advised the King to proclaim their belligerency. Great Britain and the Dominions, moreover, have apparently resumed consultation and co-operation at the point of maximum efficiency reached in 1918.

"In November, 1939, Commonwealth consultations were undertaken in London by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

"It can hardly be doubted that these four Dominions will not only continue their economic support, but will eventually contribute man power if necessary. Even Canada and South Africa, which are reluctant to impose conscription or organize expeditionary forces, would probably expand their military aid if a defeat of Britain seemed imminent."

Mr. Green's survey shows that Canada's economic war potential has enormously increased since 1914 and concludes that Canada "may be expected to contribute heavily to Britain's wartime supplies. The British Government, for example, has already contracted to purchase all of Canada's zinc and lead output and about 80 per cent of normal copper production. Other Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs of high importance to the British include nickel, platinum, asbestos, wheat and bacon."

Canada's Help in Air

As to military aid, the report cites the training of an empire air force as Canada's most ambitious project. A total personnel of 39,003, entirely Canadian, will be required to maintain the training schools, which are expected to turn out about 5,000 pilots and technicians the first year, 10,000 the second and 20,000 the third. The total cost is estimated at $600,000,000 of which Canada's share is $350,000,000.

The expectation is that Canadian production of airplanes, munitions and other military material will expand rapidly during the war, since the Dominion factories lie outside the German bombing range and have access to raw materials, electric power and skilled labor.

Australia, the report says, "had no hesitation in entering the European war, since it depends in the last resort on the British Navy for defense of its territory, overseas trade and restrictive immigration policy. The economic value of Australia, as well as New Zealand, to Great Britain during the present war, as in the past, lies largely in their exportable surpluses of agricultural products—notably wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products.

More Aid in Air Defense

Apart from their economic resources, the most significant contributions of Australia and New Zealand will be, like Canada, in the field of air defense, Mr. Green concludes. Australia will train 20,000 pilots in addition to its participation in the Empire project in Canada.

"The outbreak of the war created a division in the South African Cabinet," the report recalls, but points out tnat since the formal declaration of war, "the new government accelerated preparations for coastal defense and air training."

Success in the war is considered to depend upon Britain's "ability to utilize the vast economic resources of both Empire and neutral countries, as well as its own industrial capacity, financial strength and maritime supremacy."

The ultimate effects of the war on the political structure of the Commonwealth will be largely conditioned by economic developments, Mr. Green observes. He believes it is too early to predict whether this development of an Empire economy will continue once the pressure of the war is eliminated.

Britain Hampered By Coal Shortage

LONDON (AP)—A coal shortage—due to bad weather which disrupted traffic—has shut down some steel and cotton plants in Britain as well as leaving many homes without fuel.

The Mayor of Manchester telegraphed the Minister of Mines emphasizing the "desperate positions" of the citizens in his City.

Manufacturing plants forced to shut down are in Sheffield.

In Glasgow police distributed free logs from trees felled in seven public parks to ease the shortage.

Huge stocks of coal were awaiting delivery in the South Yorkshire minefields but transport was slow.

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French Lodge Protest On Japanese Bombing

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Authorized spokesmen announced today that the French Ambassador at Tokyo had protested Japan's bombing last Thursday of the Kunming-Hanoi Railway, which connects Indo-China with Central China.

The French said the Japanese spokesman told the Ambassador his Government had heard of the bombing only through news reports, but that, in principle, the Japanese Government observers complete "solidarity" with Army actions.

Previously, French had intimated the bombings had been carried out by the Army against the wishes of the Japanese Government.

An oral reply to the French protest, which was made yesterday, was not considered sufficient and a formal written reply was awaited.

New Air Raid

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5 (AP)—Belated reports today increased to 150 the number of casualties in last Thursday's Japanese bombing of the French-operated Kunming-Hanoi Railroad and told of renewed attacks on Saturday.

Saturday's onslaught was directed at almost the same place as Thursday's, but there were no additional casualties.

The train hit in the first attack was a local, the news reports said, declaring that had it been an express, foreign casualties would have been higher.

The Japanese airmen returned while rescue work still was in progress, these advices added, and cut the railroad telegraph lines, hampering rescue attempts.

[A central, Chinese, news agency dispatch to Hong Kong said a section of track and several bridges were demolished in the second raid. It said Chinese pursuit planes combatted the Japanese, but that one was shot down, and all the invading aircraft escaped.]

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 5 (AP)—No Americans were aboard the French-operated train bombed by Japanese airmen Thursday 50 miles inside Chinese territory, the United States Consulate at Kunming reported Feb. 3 to the Embassy here.

Warning by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States has made informal representations to the Japanese and French Governments against activities on the Haiphong-Yunnan Railway which were held to be detrimental to American interests.

Authoritative sources disclosed Feb. 3 that the American Ambassadors in Tokyo and Paris during recent weeks "had brought to the attention of the Japanese and French Governments the interest the United States has in the railway linking French Indo-China and China as a normal artery of commercial transportation."

The representations, made before Japanese bombers blasted a tunnel and train on the line, emphasized that goods destined to and from the United States are carried over the railway, and that Americans frequently are passengers on it while carrying on legitimate activities.

It was reported that long delays in movements of American goods also motivated the State Department in taking the question up with both the French and Japanese Governments.

The railway is French-owned to the Chinese border.

Protests Weighed

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP) — The Foreign Office spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, in today's press conference said, "the American representations contain many points which the government is studying from a legalistic viewpoint."

He denied reports that undisciplined military authorities were responsible for the raids. He added that the Japanese Government "fully indorses" the operations and said they will continue so long as there is "military necessity."

On another pending diplomatic question—Japan's protest to Great Britain over the Jan. 20 seizure of 21 German seamen from a Japanese liner—it was learned the exchange of notes was scheduled for publication here and in London late tomorrow.

To date, Japan has protested; the British have answered, and Japan has replied to the answer. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Masayuki Tani conferred Sunday with J. L. Dodds, Counselor of the British Embassy, and authoritative sources said they discussed "final details" of an expected settlement.

The negotiations were believed to have pivoted on Japanese insistence that Britain return all or some of the German seamen taken off the liner Asama Maru by a British warship 35 miles off Yokohama.

Oil for Japan

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 5 (AP)—United States oil circles reported Feb. 4 that Japanese interests were negotiating with the Mexican Petroleum Administration for the purchase of 7,000,000 barrels of oil.

These sources said the proposed deal involved both barter and cash and was being conducted by the Laguna Corporation, which is part of the powerful Mitsui interests in Mexico.

The deal would involve approximately one-third of Mexico's exportable oil surplus.

A foreign intelligence officer said the negotiations were part of the intensification of Japanese commercial activity in Mexico because of the fear of a United States embargo following the termination of the United States-Japan trade treaty.

American oil sources said the signing of such a huge oil contract would assure Japan of an adequate supply of petroleum for its war needs and would be a boon to Mexico because it would dispose of almost half of the surplus oil now taxing the Nation's storage facilities.

Shells Near Ship

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5 (AP)—Firing from a shore battery which dropped shells "quite near" the United States Gunboat Luzon was described yesterday the United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson returned from a Yangtze River inspection trip aboard the vessel.

Mr. Johnson and other American officials who accompanied him expressed belief, however, that the shells from "an unknown" shore battery were not aimed at the Luzon but were directed at a Japanese transport which passed the gunboat at that moment. The incident occurred Feb. 2.

Florida Hears Senator Taft Rasp New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5—Speaking before a large Republican rally at Bayfront Park in Miami Saturday night, Senator Robert A. Taft told Floridans and winter residents that the key to recovery is the encouragement of small business under a friendly rather than a hostile administration.

The Miami meeting and the rally in St. Petersburg where the Ohio Senator spoke on Friday, are considered among the most important Republican events held in the South in recent years. With the winter season at its height Florida resorts are crowded with thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. Motor caravans were organized to bring large delegations to the Taft meetings.

"It is a pleasure," Senator Taft said, "to come to the sunny shores of Florida from the snows of Washington, even if I may only spend a week end here while the Senate is in session. Perhaps you will not have much time for serious political discussion during the winter season here. But when the vacation is over and you go back to your homes in the North or settle down to a Florida summer, you must look ahead to your decision in the most important election this country has ever seen. . . .

"Frontier" Right There

"It is said that everything has changed; we are in a new era; the frontiers have disappeared; we are a mature Nation about to go into a decline. I don't believe it. Certainly you in Florida have no reason to believe it. You are enjoying prosperity here because even Government regulation can't altogether curb the American spirit under conditions such as exist in this imperial State.

"From the first introduction of citrus fruit into the Peninsula by the Spaniards, on through Flagler until the present, Florida has been built by private enterprise. It has not been built by the big corporations to which the newspapers refer as big business, but by thousands and hundreds of thousands of individual men and women, rich and poor. This State, with its beautiful cities and great resorts along both coasts and in the interior, is a monument to the traditional American spirit. If anyone is looking for frontiers, Florida fills the bill.

Sees Endless Extension

"Physical frontiers disappeared 50 years ago but we did not know, until assured by New Deal pundits, that that fact meant an end to progress. America has the same inventive genius it always had. For instance, out of Savannah we can see for years ahead a great new development of the South's pulp and paper resources. There are brand new frontiers which can be endlessly extended.

"What has checked this progress, where it is not pushed forward by conditions which rise above discouragement as here in Florida? Without question it is New Deal government policy. There is a determined hostility in many Government departments to the development of private industry. The Government includes many men who desire to change our system to a form of state socialism, and who spread a doctrine of hopelessness about the future of private enterprise."

Williamsburg Promotes Study Of Old Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 5—Kenneth Charley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., announced today that this organization is prepared to provide, through its Department of Research and Record, a limited number of Fellowships to individual students and scholars who are carrying on investigations in the history of colonial Virginia.

These Fellowships will be granted in connection with the publication of the Williamsburg Restoration Historical Studies, under the auspices of this institution at Williamsburg, Va., and will be made upon the condition that the recipients shall submit the completed product of their researches for publication in the series.

Awards of these fellowships will be made early in the spring of 1940. In the selection of recipients, particular attention will be given to young men and women possessing marked intellectual ability, character, and initiative, as well as sound academic preparation in history. It has been announced that early application for Fellowships will be advantageous; candidates for Fellowships must have applications on file not later than March 15, 1940.

All requests for application forms, bulletins, or other information regarding these fellowships should be addressed to the Director, Department of Research and Record, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg, Va.

Fleet to Pearl Harbor

HONOLULU, Feb. 5 (AP)—Naval officers said Feb. 3 Pearl Harbor, mid Pacific naval base near Honolulu, would become the home port of 13 vessels of the United States Fleet.

Vessels to be based here include the heavy cruisers Indianapolis, Northampton, Houston, Pensacola, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis, Astoria, and New Orleans. Others are the light cruiser Raleigh, the destroyer Tender Dobbin, and the minesweepers Kingfisher, Partridge, and Turkey.

Polar Honor Scroll

In recognition of his contribution to Polar Exploration
The American Polar Society
has elected
Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson
an Honorary Member
February 5, 1940 — Paul A. Siple, President

Stefansson Receives Honor By American Polar Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, veteran Arctic explorer and author has been unanimously voted in as the third Honorary Member of the American Polar Society by its executive board. He will be presented with an illuminated scroll emblematic of the honor and containing a map of the areas he has explored, in a meeting to be held tonight at Roosevelt Memorial Hall, the American Museum of Natural History.

In the absence of the Society's President, Dr. Paul A. Siple of Erie, Pa., now at Little America, Russell J. Walrath of Westfield, N. J., Senior Vice-President will preside. Dr. Stefansson will be the speaker of the evening.

Earl P. Hanson of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who explored in Iceland in 1927 and in the Canadian Arctic in 1929, will present the scroll to Dr. Stefansson. The Society's first Honorary Membership was conferred upon Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, U. S. A. (Ret) of Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1936. He is the last survivor of the Greely Arctic Expedition of 1881-84. The second went to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd at his Boston home, Oct. 25, 1938.

What They Say of Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — Although evidences of support for Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana were occasionally manifest, the sum total of statements issued by the Democratic National Committee meeting here added principally to the Roosevelt third-term movement. Patrick Nash, National Committeeman from Illinois who with Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago filed papers in behalf of the President in the Illinois primary, admitted that they did not have Mr. Roosevelt's avowed approval and did not know whether he would run. Following are representative samplings of presidential sentiment as expressed by various Democratic Committeemen:

Democratic State Chairman E. H. Birmingham, Iowa:

There is no second choice in Iowa—we are all for a third term.

Former Governor Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina:

You can't change horses in midstream. We will draft President Roosevelt if necessary.

Edward J. Flynn, New York:

I'm for whatever the President wants.

Edmund C. Chields, Michigan:

There's no question whatsoever that the people of my State are decidedly for Roosevelt.

Mrs. Clara Driscoll, Texas:

I'm chairman of the Garner Committee in Texas. You know my attitude. I am not disloyal to the Administration, but I am opposed to breaking the third-term tradition.

O. S. Warden, Montana:

I'd rather not talk about it (the third term). Montana has a pretty good candidate—Senator Wheeler. We want a progressive Democrat as a candidate. We'll carry the State for any progressive Democrat.

Marion Rushton, Alabama:

The attitude toward a third-term is yet to be found out.

National Committeeman Patrick Nash, of Illinois and Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Chicago told Democrats from other States how they had filed Mr. Roosevelt's nomination in their state primary.

Another on the third-term wagon was Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, National Committeeman for his State.

Senator Pepper said a third term for Mr. Roosevelt is not a matter of politics but a matter of national safety.

Judge James A. Quigley of Nebraska said sentiment had not crystalized in his State and Dr. J. R. Hylton, Wyoming, said Democrats in his area were noncommittal.

Mrs. Samuel Ralston, Indianapolis, said that her whole State is for Paul V. McNutt, if President Roosevelt does not run.

Mrs. George Givan, Milwaukee, Wis., asserted that what Mr. Roosevelt says and what he stands for are popular in Wisconsin.

C. E. Broughton, Sheboygan, Wis., said that he was for a third term and added: "You can't have a second choice when you've got a candidate."

Mrs. L. H. Jennings, Columbia, S. C., asserted her support for Roosevelt and said she had no second choice.

Mrs. J. Emmett Walsh, Carson City, Nev., said "if Roosevelt runs, he'll win."

Last month's Jackson Day dinners raised a total of about $500,000 and the Democratic National Committee deficit of $250,000 has been paid off, Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., acting treasurer, reported to the Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt has kept out of reach of the party leaders by timing a visit to Hyde Park for this particular week end.

What Does Roosevelt Want?

The business of the day before the National Committee was the minutest part of the concerns which have preoccupied the Democratic committeemen since their arrival at the capital this week end. They listened to Mr. Farley, precise predictor of large Democratic victories in the past two presidential campaigns, declare that the Party cannot afford "to take any chances" in the elections this year. They approved the appointment of necessary subcommittees.

But their attention and their conversation were rarely on these details. From early until late the Democratic leaders asked themselves, asked each other and asked everybody else whether Mr. Roosevelt desired or would accept a third nomination. They were still in the dark at the end of the day and nothing occurred to produce much light.

It was evident that the demand from within the Democratic Party workers that the President stand again, is, for the present, on the increase and no one here doubts that Mr. Roosevelt can have the nomination if he wishes to encourage it.

But the rising Roosevelt sentiment from within the Party does not simplify the problem for the Democratic committeemen whose concern is not merely to nominate a candidate, but to win an election. For the rising Roosevelt sentiment is accompanied by the rising determination of a powerful group of more conservative Democrats to fight a third nomination openly and to recapture the control of the Party from the New Deal politicians. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt will thus encounter a division within the Party.

Mr. Farley, in his address opening the meeting of the Committee at the Willard Hotel, added impetus to the candidacies of Democrats who are seeking the nomination regardless of the President's plans.

"I look forward to a very active pre-convention campaign, for there are many candidacies, each with his devoted adherents," Mr. Farley told his fellow committeemen. "The greater the enthusiasm that can be aroused for these varying candidacies, the greater the good to the Democratic Party."

The only name which appeared in Mr. Farley's address was that of the Vice-President of the United States whom he thanked for his service to the Committee and the Party and whom he characterized as "sturdy, stalwart John Nance Garner."

Illinois College Girls Supply Some 'Howlers'

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—Prof. Meno Lovenstein of the Rockford College faculty asked students to define a number of economic terms. Some of the girls came up with:

Fixed capital—stationary city where the governor lives.

Cumulative stock — 100,000 guinea pigs.

Elasticity of demand—woman's prerogative.

Latent competition—lying down on the job.

A. F. of L. Hits U. S. Drive On Labor Actions

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Recent Federal indictments charging 35 labor unions with antitrust law violations were denounced today by the American Federation of Labor, which accused the Justice Department of embarking on a "deliberate, nation-wide drive to place organized labor under the thumb of the Federal Government."

William Green, Federation President, said the indictments had been brought in Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, and several other cities and charged collusion, restraint of trade, and involved a number of jurisdictional disputes.

"The Executive Council serves notice that the American Federation of Labor will resist with all the power at its command the present reactionary efforts of the Department of Justice to control organized labor," said a statement released by Mr. Green.

The Federation's statement regarding the indictments came after a group of labor leaders' had sharply criticized the Government's industrial and social economy polocies of the past seven years.

In a report entitled "A Call for United Action," the group declared "the hour has come for Americans to recognize the dangers that confront them, and to join in a united effort to halt the drift toward national insolvency, industrial collapse, and the extension of opportunity for the Americans of tomorrow."

The statement bore the names of William L. Hutcheson and Matthew Woll, First and Third A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents, respectively, and seven other labor leaders.

Too Many Innovations

Describing many of the Government's policies as an "experiment," the statement declared that "innovation after innovation have followed each other so fast and furiously that only a trained few could keep abreast of changes."

"If, after seven years, the situations of labor, industry, and agriculture had materially improved, if happiness and progress, hope and confidence had resulted." the statement continued, "we could conclude that the experiment had been worthwhile.

"Instead, we find labor torn into warring camps. We find industry depressed and capital on a strike. We find ten millions of America's workers unemployed. We find youth discontented and age discouraged.

"We find not only widespread material sufferings, but in every walk of life we find fear for the great intangibles of America, fear for the liberties that Americans have cherished for more than a century and a half."

Criticizes Board

It then criticized the National Labor Relations Board and its administration of labor problems and held that "labor strife was the inevitable result."

Besides the names of Mr. Woll and Mr. Hutcheson, the report also contained those of John Possehl, President of the International Union of Operating Engineers; John P. Coyne, head of the Building and Construction Trades Union; Robert Byron, President of the Sheet Metal Workers; Charles J. MacGowan, Vice-President, Boiler Makers Union; Joseph W. O'Neill, representative of the Distillery Workers Union; Roland Adams, representing the Carpenters and Joiners Union, and J. R. Weyler, also of the latter organization.

College Men Have Best Job Outlook For Over Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4—Prospects of immediate jobs for the 1940 class of college graduates throughout the United States are brighter this year than they have been since 1929.

This news was revealed here today by Walter Geist, Allis-Chalmers Vice-President and head of the company's Graduate Training Course, which in 1903 pioneered the annual practice of signing up graduates before they leave the campus.

This year, more than 50 large industrial concerns will send "talent scouts" to the leading universities and technical schools between now and the end of May, Mr. Geist declares. Increased enrollment by individual companies, as well as the record number of firms now reaching into the schools for future executives, means a wider choice of careers opening up for 1940 graduates, he points out.

After they get their engineering degrees, graduates selected by Allis-Chalmers go to Milwaukee for a special two-year training course, during which period they generally make a place for themselves in one of the three divisions of the company with which they are in contact.

High School Boy's Prize Essay Proves Beauty of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Powerful in its simplicity, moving in its restrained patriotism, warm and direct in style, is the national prize-winning essay by a Seattle High School Senior of 17. The text, made available by America's Town Meeting of the Air as sponsors of the contest, follows in part:

"What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?"

By Frank W. Kerr

Our street is a fine kind of a street. First of all, on the Twenty-seventh Avenue corner is Tony's shoe repair. Tony fixes shoes for nearly everyone in our neighborhood. Then next to Tony's is Peterson's. Pete keeps a first-class Smörgasbörd where we get nickle pies and cakes after school. Next to Pete's is Mr. Cohen's. He rents the back of his shop to Mrs. Fugiko who does laundry for 30 cents a bundle. Safeway Grocery takes up the rest of the block down to Twenty-sixth. Jay works there. He says maybe he can get me on in the Christmas rush. At the very corner, on the curbing, old Mose has his paper shack. My Dad always buys his evening papers there.

Yes, our street is a fine kind of street. Tony says you won't find one like it anywhere but in American cities. And Tony knows. He's been around. It's not so much the different kinds of people working and living on our street that makes it fine, Tony says. It's more the way they get along together; making little sacrifices for each other; getting their wives and children together in the evening for games and gossip and eating; trusting each other with a brother's trust.

So when I pass down our street I feel proud. You see, it won't be long until I'll be out looking for a place to start my business. I'd like to build on a street as fine as ours. . . .

I'm 17. In six months I'll be out of school and on my own. I've always thought of earning my living as something far away, unreal. Now that it's upon me I'm not sure just what to think. But I do know one thing, a thing so big that little everyday qualms and fears of life dissolve and leave me feeling strong and glad: I know that there are streets on which men live that hold out fine clean hands and say, "Welcome. Here is life. Share it with us."

As long as there is this to pat me on the back I can go forward with a will to live. And I will make my house on a fine street. . . .

I've read that there are lands where living is not art, but science. The people are machines that turn out life by the pound. The rote that children learn is measured by the pound. When their faces become square and their bodies riveted, they cease their learning and begin production. The woman's task is clear. Her yield is easily measured by the pound. . . . The man's task is also clear. . . . "Man, let your labor yield 10 times 100 pounds, else prison bars will keep you in." . . .

I have heard of lands like this, where speech is but the archive of the dead who longed for life; where friendship is but the guise of enmity; where young men pass examinations in killing and gain scholarships for honorable work in the field of brotherly hate. I have read these things, yet it is hard to believe that a normal boy can scorn to laugh, can clog the passage through which joy must pass from where the heart should be. . . .

When I first started to think on this subject of Democracy, the day when I passed down our street and looked at what I had not seen before, that day I asked a question as I passed. "Tony," I said (and to each other one, I said), "tell me what does American Democracy mean to you?" And each one gave to me, in different words, the one true answer. From his own heart he said the words that made the earth seem beautiful, the people glad, their God good. And when I'd mulled those words over to myself, pulling—pushing, pounding—tapping, testing each one with my own, I came to see that those two words, "American Democracy," formed but a supercilious mask, trying in vain to hide the simple meaning—"Live, and let live."

* * *

I have said that there are places where, in exchange for youth, a boy receives a book of lessons out of which he learns the art of balancing what he will call his life upon the tip of his bayonet. I wonder how a boy would face his coming years, if all he'd learned in youth was lore of might and strength and hate of weaker men. I wonder with what heart he'd face a world of steel and blood and caustic words. I wonder how a boy, so young, could take this destiny into his hands and hold it high to marvel and to love.

And when I'd wondered on these things, I realized that any man can live his life when there is love or pride or faith to hearten him. But when the future holds a piece of steel, a dozen bolts out to a man and says, "This is your life. Now make the most of it," then what is man to do but gird himself in bitterness, and in his desperation take into his hands the future of his fellow man, and knot and twist and break it until the sum of what is left is measureless. . . .

And so I say, to me "American Democracy" means that I can build my home upon a street where love and brotherhood have hung their welcome sign for me to see, where I may live, and in my living give to other lives the selfsame urge to live.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 1:05 p. m., March 5.

Surrey

Godalming: Regal Cinema, Ockford Road, 3 p. m., March 3.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370kc.

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, Hollywood, 8 p.m., Feb. 15.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Newport Beach: Lido Theater, Central and Via Lido, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Oakland (Society): Church Edifice, 3535 Thirty-eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Pacific Grove: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., February 11.

Palm Springs (auspices Society, Indio): Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 3 p. m., Feburary 11.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., February 12.

Ventura: Civic Auditorium, Front and California Streets, 8 p. m., February 13.

Connecticut

New Britain: South Congregational Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., February 13.

Florida

Clearwater: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., February 11.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Greene Street, 8:15 p. m., February 16

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 3:30 p. m., February 11.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, Second and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 13. Radiocast Station WTAX, 1210kc.

Indiana

Boonville: School Auditorium, Gum and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Princeton: Roxy Theater, West Broadway, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

De Ridder: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Lake Charles: Little Theater, 312 Bilbo, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 3240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Mississippi

Tupelo: Church Edifice, 357 Gloster Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Community Church, Fifth and Pearl Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 16. Radiocast Station WMBH, 1420kc.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Miles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Nebraska

Broken Bow: Lyric Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, 8 p. m., February 17.

Paterson (Second Church): Central High School, Hamilton Street, 8:15 p. m., February 13.

Red Bank: Junior High School Auditorium, Branch Avenue, 3:15 p. m., February 11.

New York

Batavia: High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., February 11. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570kc.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 3 p. m., February 17.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East of Broadway, 8 p. m., February 16.

New York (Fifteenth Church) Loew's Dyckman Theater, Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 10:30 a. m., February 17.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East at Prince Street, 8 p. m., February 15.

Woodhaven (auspices First Church, Richmond Hill): Loew's Willard Theater, Jamaica Avenue at Ninety-sixth Street, 10 a. m Feb. 12.

North Dakota

Fargo: Central High School, Third Avenue South 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth Street, Broadway to Sycamore Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.

Warren: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Wooster: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, West of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

York: York Theater, East Market Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Goodwyn Institute Building, Madison Avenue at Third Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): Mirabeau Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, Westheimer Road and River Oaks Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Washington

Kent: Kent Senior High School Auditorium, North Central Avenue, East Highway No. 5, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Seattle (Second Church): James Monroe Junior High School, Eighteenth Avenue, N. W., and West Sixty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Wisconsin

Beloit: The State Theater, 320 State Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 3, April 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 3, April 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 3, April 7.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 18.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 14, 28.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 3, April 7.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 25, March 24, April 14.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 3, April 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Feb. 18, March 3, 17, April 7, 21.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24, April 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 18, March 17, April 21.

A Diploma at Last

SHENANDOAH, Iowa (AP) — John Grafton is going to graduate from Shenandoah High School 18 years after he attended his first class.

He started working while in high school, then married and dropped out. Now he has taken extra work to complete the two credits he needed for his diploma.

Magna Charta of World

(Continued from Page 1)

philosophical, and political societies, peace councils, and women's organizations.

Moreover, it is hoped that the debate will be extended outside Britain, and accordingly 300 newspaper editors in 48 other countries are being canvassed to contribute their readers' views on how peace and prosperity can be secured for mankind.

The final charter of rights will be drafted after extensive study and debate by a committee of leading contributors of discussions which were opened today by Mr. Wells.

This new challenge is launched by those who mostly take a view opposite to that of the British Government in that they advocate a specific statement at the earliest opportunity of Allied peace aims. The Government standpoint is that the preliminary concern is to win the war, and that the peace plan must await achievement of this aim has just been reaffirmed by the newly appointed War Minister, Mr. Oliver Stanley.

"I have only one war aim—to win the war; only one peace aim—that the peace shall be lasting," Mr. Stanley told the meeting at Newcastle Feb. 3.

Wealth of Data Acquired

But while the Government refuses to sponsor any precise peace plan, a wealth of data is being built up for its guidance when the time has come for a crystalization of its conception of the new order.

The chief service being rendered to the Government in this direction is by the British Institute of International Affairs, which at its wartime headquarters at Oxford is studying the innumerable problems likely to confront the peacemakers.

Already thorough research into the federation idea has been carried out by the Institute, so that, although the Government refrains as yet from nailing its flag to any form of federal solution of Europe's troubles, as the Labor Opposition Party has already done, it has expert opinions on such scheme at its fingertips.

People's Rights at Stake

Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for Dominions, as a member of the Government, stressed that Britain is fighting for the sacred rights of mankind, at a meeting at Stratford-upon-Avon Feb. 3. At stake in this war, he said, are "the rights of all people, small and great, to lead their own lives, think and worship as they will, cultivate the arts in freedom and at peace, the right to be free."

The British Commonwealth, he declared, is a free association of free peoples—freer today than in 1914. "We are not fighting to maintain an outworn system. We are fighting for the possibility of true progress in the freedom of the mind and spirit."

Mr. Attlee, on the other hand, in a radio broadcast Feb. 3, contended that Britain must go further to convince the world that it wished a new order free from imperialist domination. The British Empire, he said, must press forward the extension of self-government wherever possible, abandon the claim to special rights, especially in the matter of colonies.

Anglo-French Union

An urgent plea that peace be planned now, before the political passions released by war dominate man's thoughts, was made by Mr. Ernest Bevin, trade union leader, at the week end. Speaking at Bristol Mr. Bevin advocated the fusion of the British and French Empires in one great peace state built behind the Maginot Line and within protection of the British Navy.

He called on Britain to "demonstrate to the world that however much it may have been charged hitherto with wanting to own the world and dominate it, today in this generation that isn't a true conception of us."

New Lubitsch Film Arrives—Two Promising Musical Talents

'The Shop Around the Corner'

Under the skilful direction of Ernst Lubitsch, "The Shop Around the Corner," now at the State, has been brought to the screen as an engagingly simple and warmly human comedy. "Around the Corner," in this instance, means somewhere in Budapest, for the story derives from a play by Nikolaus Laszlo. But the Hungarian background merely provides a pleasantly foreign atmosphere for characters who might be found almost anywhere.

All of them—or all who are of importance to the narrative—are engaged in the business of Matuschek's leather goods shop. They can be seen assembling in the morning, waiting to greet Mr. Matuschek when he arrives for the ceremonious unlocking of the door that starts the business day. They may be observed counseling him on the problem of whether or not to purchase novelty stock.

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A new girl is hired as a clerk, and has a good deal to do with the story. Kralik, the oldest and most trusted employee, is discharged after a misunderstanding. Mr. Matuschek, distraught when he discovers that his wife has been unfaithful tries to kill himself but is prevented in time. Pepi, the errand boy, is promoted to be a salesman, immediately blossoms out in a cane and smart attire, and lords it over the timid youth who succeeds him in the job of delivering bundles.

There is a romance too, carried on by correspondence by Kralik. Perhaps it is not quite fair to tell who the girl is until Mr. Lubitsch is ready to share the secret with the audience in his own way. For Lubitsch has a deft touch and an ingenious manner of embroidering a narrative to hold attention even when the plot grows a little thin. He is persuasive too in directing his players.

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Under his guidance James Stewart gives a likable performance as the honest Kralik. Miss Novak, the new girl, pleasantly brought to the screen by Margaret Sullivan, didn't like him for a time—or thought she didn't—but that was because she didn't understand him.

Frank Morgan as the kindly but somewhat unstable Mr. Matuschek is in his best form. When he manages to secure the new errand boy as a dinner guest for Christmas Eve he seems almost as though he might have stepped out of "A Christmas Carol." Felix Bressart, who was one of the comic emissaries in "Ninotchka," is back again as a timid clerk who takes to his heels whenever he suspects that he will be asked for an opinion. Joseph Schildkraut does an excellent job as the villain who is also the dandy of the shop. And William Tracy makes much of his opportunities as Pepi, the boy who becomes a clerk.

"Congo Maisie," the other feature film on the bill at the State, relates further adventures of Maisie, who has been seen on the screen before. This time she is stranded in Africa. After various complications she finds shelter with a doctor and his wife, lends a hand in a clinical crisis, helps to solve a triangular problem, and aids in staving off an onslaught of natives. Ann Sothern again has the role of Maisie. John Carroll and Shepperd Strudwick are two doctors, and Rita Johnson is the wife of one of them. E. F. M.

Scene From "Chronica," as Produced by the Jooss Ballet, Now on a Transcontinental Tour

Mildred Jenkins With Songs

Five years ago, in Jordan Hall, Mildred Jenkins made her bow to a Boston audience. Yesterday afternoon, she returned to the same hall, after an interval of study in Europe, to give another program which betokened a discriminating choice of songs. Her accompanist was Doris Dandridge-Harris, and Elise Biron, violinist, supplied some excellent obbligatos.

Miss Jenkins arranged her program in chronological order. The first group made up of works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, included Domenico Mazzocchi's "Kanzonette," Galuppi's aria of Lisetta, "Il Mondo della Luna," and a pair of Deutschen Arien (mit violine) Nos. 4 and 5, by Handel. Robert Schumann's "Frauen liebe und Leben" comprised the second group, and Ravel's arrangement of Five Popular Greek Melodies, the third. For final group, Miss Jenkins chose Holst's Songs for Voice and Violin (Nos. 1, 2, and 3); "A Christmas Carol," by Arnold Bax, and a quartet of spirituals, "Balm in Gilead" (Dawson), "O Let Me Shine" (Charles Henry), "Death Gwinter Lay," and "When I Fall On My Knees" (J. Rosamond Johnson).

It was apparent that Miss Jenkins had studied to good advantage, and it was pleasant to find that her voice had lost none of its original sweetness and purity. Her tones are well matched, are without edge and are delivered in effortless manner. There are still items in diction to be remedied, especially in the German, but her English is excellent, and she commendably does not sacrifice her native enunciation to tone.

Miss Jenkins was too diffident in her first group to do it justice; smoothly flowing tones and careful phrasing are not sufficient to reveal these songs to the listener; there must also be a sense of the dramatic evidenced in the interpretation. If Miss Jenkins felt it, she was not successful in conveying it.

The same criticism might hold for the Schumann group, for here again, although Miss Jenkins gave her listeners some beautiful singing, the dramatic sense was lacking. In other words, the group lacked warmth and vigor, and it was not until she reached "Nun hast du mir den ersten Schmerz gethan," the final song of the eight, that the singer gave a hint of the dramatic import of the text.

The Greek songs were lightly and smoothly sung, but the presentation was colorless. The Holst songs, however, were beautifully done; to them Miss Jenkins evidently felt a deeper inward response. In fact, as far as interpretation was concerned, Miss Jenkins was at her best in the entire final group. What she now needs most of all is a more forceful projection of her songs; less reserve and a more care-free attitude, especially in songs such as 'Tout gai!' which completed the Ravel group. Her musical taste is permanently established. If she can match it with a keener interpretative technique, she should go far. An audience of good size applauded her warmly. G. M. S.

On Boston Stages

For the first three days of this week all of the downtown legitimate stages will be dark. On Thursday evening activity will be resumed with the premiere here of Clifford Odets' new play, "Night Music," which the Group Theater is bringing to the Shubert for a 10 days' engagement preliminary to New York. The cast includes Elia Kazan, Jane Wyatt, Morris Carnovsky, Roman Bohnen, and Art Smith. The play has been directed by Harold Clurman, and settings were designed by Mordecai Gorelik.

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'Fifth Column' Players

Franchot Tone heads the cast of "The Fifth Column," Ernest Hemingway's first full length play, which comes to the Colonial Theater next Monday evening as the fourth presentation of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society series of plays. Other players will be Katherine Locke, Lenore Ulric, Lee J. Cobb, who acted in "Golden Boy" on the stage and screen, Arnold Moss, Hilda Bruce, Don Morrison, Charles Jordan, Harry Bellaver, and A. J. Herbert. The acting version of the play has been prepared by Benjamin Glazer, and the production has been directed by Lee Strasberg.

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'Higher' Rehearsals

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that the new Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical comedy, "Higher and Higher," in which Jack Haley, Martha Eggert, and Shirley Ross are to be starred, will go into rehearsal today under the direction of Joshua Logan. The show will open its preliminary tour at the Shubert Theater on March 7, and the New York premiere is tentatively set for about 2½ weeks later.

The cast will include Leif Erikson, Janet Fox, Sallie the seal, a half dozen other principals, a dozen singers, and 16 specialty dancers. Robert Alton is directing the dances. Lucinda Ballard is designing the costumes, and Jo Meilzinger is preparing the sets.

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'Awake and Sing' Continues

The Ford Hall Forum Players who had expected to conclude their performances of Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing" on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, announce that the play will be continued indefinitely, with performances on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

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'Folies Bergère'

According to the New York Times, a revised version of the "Folies Bergère," possibly under the title of "A Night at the Folies Bergère" may start a road tour at the Boston Opera House later in the month. Possibilities mentioned for the cast are Phil Baker, Imogene Coca, Jane Pickens, and the comedy team of Nan Rae and Maude Davis.

Vandamm Studio

Katherine Locke and Franchot Tone

In Ernest Hemingway's play, "The Fifth Column," which the Theater Guild is bringing to the Colonial Theater for two weeks beginning Feb. 12.

Elizabeth Zug in Debut

A fine, sensitive talent was revealed on Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, when Elizabeth Zug, pianist, made her Boston debut in the following program: Bach, Largo; Paradisi, Toccata; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2; Chopin, Nocturne in C minor, Etude in Thirds, Etude in Sixths and Etude in Octaves, Etude Op. 10, No. 6, and Polonaise, Op. 44; Brahms, Variations on a theme by Paganini (Book 2); Tchérepnin, Three Bagatelles, Op. 5, Nos. 4, 6, and 7; Sapellnikoff, Chanson sans Paroles, Op. 9; Balakireff, "Islamey" (Fantaisie Orientale).

It is some time since so promising a young pianist has appeared in our midst. Miss Zug offered a program of uncompromising difficulty, having the assurance, for instance, to place the Paganini Variations in the same group with the "Islamey" Fantaisie, one of the most taxing works for the piano in all its literature. Her assurance was justified; she not only performed the Variations brilliantly, with a delicacy of touch for those formidable octave glissandi which was amazing, but she also finished the group with no indication of diminished power. The Sapellnikoff item was played with a full realization of its folk-song quality.

Miss Zug is very young. She has a quick, friendly smile for her audience, and seemingly unlimited poise. She has almost mastered the art of completely relaxed performance. The few moments when her technique betrayed her occurred in the strictly bravura passages, where the tone was forced with a resultant hardness and unmelodiousness foreign to her scale. Miss Zug has also to master the art of fluency without haste; to finish fully one phrase before commencing the next. In the Toccata as in other items depending upon fleetness of finger, Miss Zug gave the impression of losing control. On the other hand, when she has a melodic line to mold or a melody to impress, her grasp of the musical situation is far in advance of her years, and she reveals the essence of the composer's idea.

A very large audience gave Miss Zug a warm welcome. G. M. S.

Grace Moore and 'Louise'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"And how long can you spare, Miss Moore?"

Grace Moore conferred with her watch.

"Seven minutes," she reported, seating herself more or less on the edge of the green divan in her Waldorf-Astoria suite.

So the reporter asked Miss Moore to reduce the why's and wherefore's of "Louise," her new French operatic movie, into seven minutes of quotable observations.

"Louise" opened last Friday night at the Little Carnegie Playhouse. Little has been changed except the recitatives, which have been converted into spoken dialogue. For the American showing, Deems Taylor has made subtitles in English. For Grace Moore, the picture constitutes the fulfillment of a long-standing ambition.

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Just when the ambition began formulating is a matter which remained somewhat vague in this interview. Probably the idea had occurred to the opera singer as long ago as 1934, when she made "One Night of Love," the film that turned Hollywood into a nest of singing birds.

After its amazing success, one can picture Miss Moore saying to the movie moguls, "Gentlemen, there is a charming little opera named 'Louise' which would make a delightful movie." To which the reply would be, "Not as long as we can make 'One Night of Love' over again." Which they did. Not once, but twice. Just as the merry-go-round was threatening to swing off for the third time, Miss Moore let the brass rings fly, along with about $500,000.

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"My friends thought I ought to be locked up," mused Miss Moore, "but I knew I was right." Miss Moore has a way of talking which suggests that when she knows she's right not even $500,000 is likely to change her.

So Hollywood and Grace Moore parted company in 1936 and the singer returned to opera, where she almost had to convince the critics that she was not a movie star who wanted to sing.

Then, in 1938, a French film concern received Charpentier's permission to do "Louise." The French composer had been tempted by cinema gold more than once before, but he refused. This time it was different, for Miss Moore, who had studied the opera with Charpentier, would sing Louise, and Charpentier would oversee.

The picture was made in the summer of 1938. In the Paris studio where the interiors were shot and on the Montmartre streets where the outdoor sequences were taken, the whole crew worked with a will, intent upon finishing their work.

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And how did French filming compare with Hollywood?

"Well, for one thing," said Miss Moore, "I was singing in French, and everyone on the set, from my fellow singers to the carpenters and electricians, understood the words. That makes a great difference in the feeling. As in Hollywood, of course, all the music recording was done in advance in a studio. But things were so different from Hollywood, on the set itself. Abel Gance used only two lamps and one camera. Out in Hollywood, I used to work under 32 lamps and eight cameras. So you see, 'Louise' is a very simple picture. With my salary and all the taxes and everything, it cost less than $250,000."

Charpentier was on the set every day during the shooting, with flowing tie, black coat, and cane. His payment for the film rights will "make him financially comfortable." Now he would like to write an opera for Miss Moore.

"And there you have the story of Louise, my favorite girl friend—the only one who goes off at the end of the opera happy and carefree," says Miss Moore, rising. "We've had 11 minutes instead of seven and now I must go. I have a concert in Bridgeport, you know."

But how about Hollywood, Miss Moore, are they capable of making an opera?

"Certainly they are. Perhaps our little film will prove to them what they have not felt willing to try themselves. Anyway, I hope so."

And we hope so too, Miss Moore.

Movies of the War in Poland

Persons who have been wondering why Herr Hitler does not adopt the "total war" methods he followed in Poland, in Germany's conflict with Britain and France, had their answer in Julien Bryan's illustrated lecture at Symphony Hall last evening. Blitzkreig is unthinkable if applied to countries that can strike back in kind. Mr. Bryan spoke without emotional stress and resorted to no editorializing comment on the colored slides and motion pictures which he had made during September. Always the reporter, he confined himself while the pictures were being shown to description of the people and incidents. Some of the scenes of this warfare of frightfulness were so horrifying that one glance while they were on the screen must have sufficed many of the spectators. Such were the scenes that included the bodies of women mowed down by machine-gun fire from airplanes while they were digging potatoes.

Mr. Bryan's films showed how bravely the Poles behaved under fire, following the first five days when the Germans wiped out the Polish air defense. Contrasts between peace and war were emphasized by stills and motion pictures of city and country life, made during an earlier visit by Mr. Bryan. He has a cameraman's eye for the essence of things, for the character of peasants at work and at play, for the tragedy that is implied in the faces of men, women and children who have looked upon unspeakable things.

The lecturer kept the emphasis upon peaceful scenes, and upon people—many thousands of them—who are now living in want of food and clothing, of the relief that must come to them before June.

There were many beautiful stretches in Mr. Bryan's pictorial record of Poland's scenery and houses, and the ways of peasantry, and even a touch of humor now and again at the lecturer's expense as he told of his difficulties as a photographer who ventured to take pictures in Warsaw after the German radio warnings that this would be a capital offense.

Dorothy Maynor to Sing At Pension Fund Concert

The public debut in Boston of Dorothy Maynor, the negro soprano whose voice and singing have been called "the discovery" of the season, will take place at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund concert to be given in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25.

Flute Players' Program

Spanish and French music will be featured at the concert of the Boston Flute Players' Club at the Hotel Vendome on Feb. 11. The artists, all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, are Gaston Elcus, violin; Jean Lefranc, viola; Alfred Zighera, cello; Georges Laurent, flute; Fernand Gillet, oboe; Raymond Allard, bassoon, and Jesús María Sanromá, piano. The program: Mozart, Quartet in F for oboe, violin, viola, and violoncello; Isaac Albéniz, Leyenda; Infante, Pochade Andalouse; Falla, Farruca for pianoforte; Gluck, Minuet from "Orpheus"; Roussel, Andante et Scherzo for flute and pianoforte; Vittorio Rietti, Sonata for flute, oboe, bassoon, and pianoforte; Chausson, Quartet in A Major.

Films in Prospect

Pictures announced for Boston movie houses this week include the following:

Fine Arts — "Harvest," French film, beginning a fifth week today.

Keith Memorial—"Vigil in the Night" (Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne), and "Oh Johnny, How You Can Love" (Tom Brown and Peggy Moran). Previews Wednesday.

Metropolitan — "Balalaika" (Ilona Massey, Nelson Eddy), and "Earl of Chicago" (Robert Montgomery). Beginning Thursday.

State — "Raffles" (David Niven, Olivia de Havilland), and "Slightly Honorable" (Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold, Ruth Terry).

The Odyssey Cruise

The Odyssey Cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean was the subject of Burton Holmes' fourth travelogue, given Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall. For a novel feature, the lecturer introduced an assistant, Thayer Soule, who undertook the second half of the talk. The young man, making a promising beginning, seemed a possible carrier of the Holmes torch.

The cruise, starting from Venice, traversed ancient lands rich in historical and mythological associations. Among the places visited were the Roman Colosseum at Palo; Jugo-Slavian towns; the palace of Diocletian; Marco Polo's tower; Corfu; the home of the Oracle at Delphi; Athens and Olympia; Crete and the Minoan cities; Rhodes, Kos, Gallipoli, Istanbul, Samothrace, Mount Athos, and Delos.

There were the usual motion pictures and colored stills. There was again some difficulty with the current, which dimmed the motion pictures a little. Next Saturday, the final lecture of the series is scheduled. The subject is "More About Sweden."

Symphony in Cambridge

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will present the following program at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, Feb. 8: Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major; a suite from Fauré's "Pelléas et Mélisande," and the Second Symphony of Brahms.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 17.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Paul Alexis Arapoff. Through February.

Copley Society—Water colors by Marion E. Dougherty. Through Feb. 16.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by David McCord. Also miscellaneous lithographs. Through Feb. 10. Also water colors by William Jewell. Through Feb. 24.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Colored lithographs of Audubon's quadrupeds.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Richard Bassett; water colors by Prescott Jones. Through Feb. 17.

Guild of Boston Artists — Water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy, and recent paintings by H. Dudley Murphy. Through Feb. 10.

The Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of architectural work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Through March 3.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Susanna Suba. Feb. 8-March 8.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of pencil drawings by six Bostonians.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Robert Brackman. Through Feb. 24.

Symphony Hall — Finnish paintings by Ture Bengtz, through Feb. 10.

Geo. R. Shaw Gallery—Modern French paintings. Through March 2.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Pre-Columbian Art. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 2. Paintings by Burchfield from the collection of Edward Root. Feb. 7 to March 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries; Exhibition of newly acquired European paintings, new Accessions Gallery; "Snow Scene," Chinese scroll paintings by Shih Chung, early sixteenth century; Loan exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch drawings; Etchings by the Van der Velde's, Samuel Palmer, and Auguste Lepere; Engravings by Marc Antonio Raimondi; French Pastels and English water colors.

New Ballet Theater Temporarily Suspended

That brilliant theatrical comet, the new Ballet Theater, which has streaked across the New York scene as the Center Theater's 20-days wonder, has now curled up—not into a period but an interrogation point.

Whether the management has been stunned by the overwhelming success of this, the first American ballet theater, "the greatest collaboration in ballet history," or is merely taking time out to catch its breath for a fresh start at another New York theater in a few weeks, no official announcement has made plain.

So far as audiences are concerned, the Ballet Theater could undoubtedly have gone on indefinitely, if a previous booking of Walt Disney's new "Pinocchio" had not prevented its continuation at the Center Theater. For the closing performances on Saturday afternoon and evening, hundreds of persons were turned away from the box office, and all available standing room occupied.

The programs—afternoon, "Les Slyphides," "The Raymond Scott Quintet," and "Peter and the Wolf," and evening, "Les Sylphides," (last minute change from the "Swan Lake" announced), "Jardin aux Lilas," "Ode to Glory," and the "Quintet" again—were rapturously received, with an ovation, long and loud, at the end.

It seemed incredible that an organization that had spent months in preparing its productions could stop short in the midst of such tremendous momentum. There is every reason to believe that it will eventually go on. M. L.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Cleora Wood, soprano soloist. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Recital by Hedda Ballon, Austrian pianist, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 8.

Tuesday

Concert in Jordan Hall at 8:30 by the Kolisch String Quartet.

Wednesday

Second concert this season in the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, by the Boston Society of Early Music. Paul Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; Gaston Dufresne, violone; Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord; Rulon Robison, tenor, 8:30.

Fourth Youth Symphony Concert, in Symphony Hall at 3:30. Wheeler Beckett, conductor.

Concert by the MacDowell Club in Brown Hall, at 3.

Concert by Clarence Helsing, organist in Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Thursday

Concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall at 2:30. Jascha Heifetz, violin soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall at 8:15. Jascha Heifetz, violin soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday

The one hundredth concert by the Flute Players' Club. Hotel Vendome at 3:30. Georges Laurent, flutist assisted by Jesús María Sanroma, pianist.

Concert by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor in Symphony Hall at 8.

Recital for Exiles

Cleora Wood, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Feb. 26, for the benefit of stranded exiles, now in Boston or vicinity, or in near-by New England States. Ludwig Theis, organist at St. Paul's Cathedral, will open the program with an organ prelude by Bach and will accompany Miss Wood in two arias from the secular cantatas. Miss Wood will then sing a group of Lieder by Schubert. After the intermission songs by Hugo Wolf will follow. Miss Wood will complete the program by a song-cycle, "Fête galante," by Debussy. Mr. Hans Baerwald, German pianist, will accompany Miss Wood. Tickets are now on sale by mail and will be on sale at Jordan Hall after Feb. 5.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Joan BENNETT · Adolphe MENJOU
HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER
Stage Show 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50 — 9:50 P.M.
Also THE BIRTH OF THE MOVIES
TUES. thru THUR. PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

LAST 3 WEEKS PRIOR NATION-WIDE TOUR
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Wed., Sat., Feb. 12 and 22

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:45

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THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
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March 14

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Ten

The picnic in the forest was a great success; everybody got on exceedingly well with everybody else, and as soon as it was over the robbers went off gaily with the firemen on a strawberry-hunt.

The two chiefs became very friendly. The head of the robber gang told the captain of the fire-brigade that he and his men had grown very tired of the kind of life they were leading, although they all loved excitement and adventure. And then what do you think happened? The fire-brigade captain said that he thought he could find work for them in the fire-service if they really wished to reform. He said that it certainly was a life full of excitement and adventure, and that they would be able to wear fine uniforms and shining helmets.

That settled it. They all came back arm-in-arm, and the two chiefs presented Maggie and Millie, who had been enjoying a much-needed rest, with a bucketful of the very finest strawberries they had been able to find.

Now everyone began to make preparations for getting away.

A Ride on the Engine

Maggie was naturally very anxious to be getting on, and it was now discovered that one of the engines actually came from the place where Louise was living. The firemen knew all about the film studio that had been built in the neighborhood, though it had been kept secret from the world at large. They knew because it is the sort of thing that fire-brigades have to know.

The head man on that particular engine said that he could easily find room for Maggie and for Millie too, if she would like to come. And so it was arranged that they should travel ahead on the engine while the others followed with the cart.

Millie was delighted, because she had always wanted to ride on a fire-engine; Maggie was delighted because she knew that now she would be seeing her beloved daughter again very soon.

After a dashing run the engine drew up at the entrance-gates of the film studios, which stood in fine grounds where out-door scenes could be enacted if necessary. When the man at the gate learnt who Maggie was he was extremely courteous and helpful.

An Elegant Figure

Maggie and Millie walked along the drive in the direction in which the porter had told them to go. There were high hedges on each side of the drive, but suddenly they came upon a gap at the top of a gentle slope, at the foot of which was a huge lawn with a background of trees.

They stood looking down on it for a moment or two. There were quite a number of people scattered about on the edges of the open space, but Maggie did not even see them. She had eyes only for a single figure moving gracefully across the grass, wearing a large sunhat and elegantly attired in a flowing garment of white silk.

"Louise," she half-sobbed, overcome with emotion, and was just about to rush forward down the slope when an unexpected thing happened. A small aeroplane came sailing over the trees and alighted on the ground on a spot a little way from the place where Louise stood. A man wearing a mask jumped out, rushed up to her, swiftly tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and dragged her off to the aeroplane.

"Ha, ha," he said, in ringing tones that could be heard quite plainly where Maggie and Millie stood. "Ha, ha, my pretty child, I have you at last!" And he bundled her into the plane and rose up again into the air after a short take-off run along the grass.

Maggie stood rooted to the spot for a moment; then she rushed headlong down the slope.

"Help, help," she cried. "Save her! Will no one save my child?"

Millie tore after her.

When she got down onto the lawn she found quite a crowd of people all talking at once, with Maggie in the midst wildly looking up to the sky and crying: "Have I come through all this only to lose her in the end?"

Presently a large, stout man with a black moustache came pushing his way through the crowd. When they saw who it was the people made way for him.

"What's all this?" he said, in a very annoyed voice. "Who is this person?"

"It's Louise's mother," said Millie.

"I don't care whose mother it is," said the man crossly. "She's spoilt our rehearsal."

And that, as I dare say most of you have already guessed, was the explanation of the whole business. Louise was rehearsing a scene for a new film, and Maggie and Millie had arrived at the truly thrilling moment when the heroine was carried off in an aeroplane by the villain of the piece.

And so everything ended happily after all. Louise soon returned to earth, and even the irate director ceased grumbling when he saw the touching reunion between mother and daughter.

But there was no more rehearsing that day!

Millie and Maggie were driven by Louise to her beautiful apartment, where they had so much to tell one another that I think they might have gone on talking for a week if it hadn't been for the arrival of Hari, Bolo and Arnold.

Louise was charmed with them all and, of course, delighted to get her jewels back. She said she would like to give them each a present in recognition of their noble efforts. Hari had a handsome ring, Bolo a gold chain, and Arnold one of the celebrated bracelets, which looked very well on one of his slender grey legs.

Millie wouldn't accept a gift, but she had a great favor to ask—might she be allowed to send an account of the whole affair, together with an interview with Louise and photographs, to one of the leading papers? To this Louise graciously consented, and as she had always refused to be interviewed, this was, of course, a tremendous "scoop" for Millie, who saw herself springing into immediate fame as a journalist.

Louise begged her mother not to leave her, but to stay with her always. A good mother, she said, can be such a comfort to a film star, who leads a very wearying life, though you might not think so. Hari and Bolo stayed for a day or two and then went back home. But there was no Arnold to pull the little cart and they had to find some other means of getting back.

I don't think you'll ever guess what had happened to Arnold. Louise had taken such a fancy to him that she was determined he should have a part in her next film. So he stayed on, and it was discovered that he had great talent as a film-actor. If you haven't seen him on the pictures yet, look out for him. I feel sure you'll recognize him because he always wears a pearl bracelet on his left foreleg.

(The End)

The Story So Far

Hari-nen-su, the Japanese doll; Bolo, the lamb; Arnold, the donkey, and Madam Magnolia, the pig, were now nearing the end of their search for Louise, Magnolia's daughter, who had run away to become a film star. They had had many adventures during their journey, including a meeting with robbers and a picnic, to which they had invited some energetic firemen who had come to help them. Millie, a newspaper reporter, had also joined their party.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Visitors for Tea

Animal Crackers

All animal crackers
We thought a great treat.
We interviewed each one,
Before we would eat.

We stood them in holes, in
The cane-seated chairs,
The elephants, camels,
The lions and bears.

The tigers and panthers,
We placed in a row.
The monkeys in cages
Were waiting, just so.

We'd start to play circus,
Find only a few!
And where they ran off to,
Well, nobody knew.

LUCIA CABOT

Fairy Lessons

What do the fairy children
Learn in their elfin school?
They learn to dance
Where moonbeams glance
In meadows green and cool.

They learn, when they are drinking
From out a lily cup
A drop or two
Of crystal dew,
To tilt the flower half up.

On moonbeams they learn sliding.
From softest thistledown,
A harebell blue,
And cobwebs, too,
They learn to make a gown.

They learn to move as silent
As frost throughout the night.
And they must learn
At morn's return
Where fairies hide from sight.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

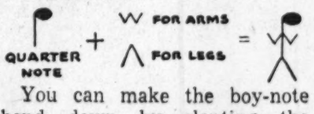
Music for Junior

A Musical Novelty

By Nicolas Slonimsky

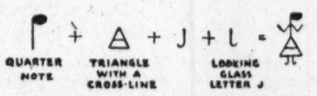
Have you ever noticed that a note on the musical staff looks like a head? By adding arms and legs, we can make boys and girls out of notes, and make these children go dancing right across the page. See how it is done.

Put the letter W across a quarter-note, and you will have the arms. For legs use the letter V upside-down.



You can make the boy-note bend down by slanting the quarter-note together with the W, but leaving the legs straight:

To make a girl-note, draw a triangle with a cross-line in the middle. A letter J will make one foot, but for the other foot you must use a looking-glass J. For the arms you can have a W, the same as the boy's arms.



Girl-notes can bend and dance even better than boy-notes. All you have to do to make them dance, is to slant the quarter-note.

Now let us write our girl-notes and boy-notes on a real staff and make them dance to music. You can make a tune of your own, but we have composed a little one to start you off. You will see it in the picture. You can still read the notes, even though they now have arms and can bend and even dance.

(This is the last of a series of 25 articles on music that has appeared on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

We like to know what you think about the stories we publish, and we know you all enjoy getting new books to read and lend to your friends. So, we hope that in this New Year many of you girls and boys who have not yet written for the Peter White Contest will send in letters and essays.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

The Birds' Tree

"Oh, goody, goody, it's snowing," cried Jonny with great joy. "We are going to have snow."

"How fine." Mother looked up from her mending and smiled at the little boy.

"Look at the snowflakes, Mother—they are as big as—as big as—" Jonny stopped to think just how big they were.

"Such pretty snowflakes," Mother replied. "If you look carefully you can see that each one is different. Some look like flowers, some like little stars. Watch them as they fall."

"Oh, they are beautiful," cried Jonny, his nose flat against the glass of the window.

"Yes, indeed, they are," Mother answered. "Do you know, I believe this is going to be a real snowstorm, a fine one for making snow men and sliding down hill on your sled."

"Then we ought to do something to help the birds," said Jonny, who loved all kinds of animals and birds. "Because we learned at school that when the ground is covered with snow, the birds cannot find food easily."

"A splendid idea," agreed Mother. "Shall we make a New Year tree for the birds? A tree that will last long after the New Year season is over, and will keep the birds well fed during the cold winter months?"

"Oh, let's make one," cried Jonny.

Out in the Storm

"Very well." Mother put down her sewing. "Get on your coat and your cap—and your boots," she said. "I'll take care of the rest."

In a few minutes Mother and Jonny, warmly dressed, were standing in the garden beside a small evergreen tree. The wind whistled about as if it were telling the tree that it was going to be made very beautiful for a very good reason. Mother had a small basket in which there were pieces of string, fat and bread cut in small bits, red cranberries, and peanuts in the shell.

"Now we shall tie the food to the branches of the tree with these pieces of string," said Mother, "and it shall be your work to see that the tree is always filled, Jonny."

So the two put the different kinds of food on the branches and soon the tree looked very pretty, covered with red and white good things to eat. And Jonny and Mother looked lovely, too, for the snow had fallen upon them and covered their coats with white.

"Oh, isn't it fun to be out in a snowstorm?" cried Jonny. "Will the birds really eat the peanuts in the shell?"

Jonny Makes a Promise

"Oh, indeed, yes," replied Mother. "You watch carefully and you will see how very much the blue jays like peanuts. They know how to open the shells and get the peanut out, and they are such a beautiful color—as blue as the sky on a clear day—I like to see them about." Mother put the basket on her arm.

"Now, I think we must go inside, as we have finished our work."

Soon Jonny was at the window again, watching the white snow softly fall, while Mother sat near by with her sewing.

"They're coming," cried Jonny, and, sure enough, there were some birds—some little gray-brown sparrows, and even a pair of gray and white snow birds, eager to visit the little tree with its goodies.

"My Birds' New Year Tree," whispered Jonny. "I shall never, never forget to keep it filled."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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The Home Forum

The Skylight

I LIVE in the city and my room is a high attic. Going to it, I pretend each time that it is the minuscule passage of an ant burrow, the hollow rivings of a tree up which I creep as insect or animal, delighting in the dark and winding labyrinth of ascent, the steep, twilit walls where a hand leads and feels more than the eye sees. For it is darkest near the top, and I burst into my room with a sudden plunge as though I were afraid of a stranger there. The room is always water-dark and cool; the furniture rests with a placid little smile, and we are not abashed together. Both the room and I live around a silver shaft of clearness between the slanting mansards of what is both my ceiling and the house's roof. The skylight! Above it all the essences of the world pass, and the great globe of the earth turns its facets in the climates of other atmospheres.

Often, when the shifting clouds roll past the rectangle of this glass-framed field, I think that a learned meteorologist, knowing their shapes and the weathers they presage, could not follow them with more interest than I, being only familiar with them by virtue of long field afternoons when, lying on my back between bee and clover, I named them as a country child will: mackerel clouds, long-bodied and grizzled, whose horizon sweep signifies wet in a day or so; little vapor-wisps which the round sun burns up into an enameled heaven; swollen mushroom clouds, properly called cumuli, which roll up in the haying season, puffed with thunder-showers.

* * *

There is no surer sign of storm than the flocking of gulls who wheel above my skylight, when the air is harsh and tastes of salt and smoke. I have seen gulls seven hundred miles from the nearest ocean water, squatting mordantly on frozen brook ice among the affronted ducks who squawked and paddled nervously around the lean strangers, and showed all the curiosity of the human spectators on the banks. Yet the gulls were not touched by their condition of unfamiliarity; there and in every setting, they remain predatory, functional, and aloof, and carry about them a strange gust of liberty, the veritable pulse and limitlessness of the sea.

I have sat here for hours and lost myself in the variety and liveliness of space. It has the secret of harmony. At night this modest square is a telescopic drill into the heart of the starry cosmos; the diamond galaxy of planets and constellations is sifted by distance. One is burning blue and green, a splinter of fired glacier ice, another is red coal; they are all prismatic and, though they refract and glint through every sequence of the rainbow, their color is the totality of colors—white.

* * *

One day, risking the splintering of vision, I climbed through the skylight. There was an iron railing, which I had sometimes glimpsed, and it proved a little platform where I stood above the tops of things as on a captain's quarterdeck. All this sun and wind which had drawn its patterns over the skylight now blew upon me. Out over all the city I looked, and to the river where the gulls mass like showering gray confetti in the darkling days. It was forenoon, but I owned no watch. On the ridge of a neighbor roof a workman moved and balanced. I called out across the streets and chimney pots. "Can you tell me the time?" He leaned to catch a view of a riverside steeple. "It's ten by the clock there," grinning, touching his cap.

* * *

Now I saw that there was friendliness here. The swart grave house-fronts culminated in toy villages, the winking window-eyes of other attics, galleries, snub-nosed penthouses, iron rails and stairs. In the courtyard below, a garden of firs and evergreens cherished patches of old snow; its inner trees, invisible from the street, massed heads and faces just by my feet, and all held hands up to the sky, with fingerfuls of next spring's buds. There was such a great trust in these unleaved and unaggressive tree-hands, loaded with their pledges to a new year and a new life, such defenselessness. I wondered now how I ever could have hesitated to explore the skylight, for it was plain that, where new thought and understanding had had power, taller and cleaner buildings had pushed themselves up, tumbled wastes had been cleared into parks and replantings. Men had been too much concerned with the ground and dug for security into it, and yet upon them the influence of space was coming, with its inexhaustiblity, its largess of time for peace.

M. H. C.

Strange Splendor

A strange new splendor shrouds the ground
And fallen stars lie all around.

The pyramided pines are bowed
By beauty born of wind and cloud.

A cold moon spills its eery light
In foliate patterns on blue-white.

A hound-dog's disconcerting bark
Is splintering the soundless dark.

The dissonance dissolves: a tide
Of silence floods the countryside.

A strange new splendor shrouds the ground
And fallen stars lie all around.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

By Courtesy of Parish-Watson and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN BOWL

THIS CHARMING PERSIAN bowl is of the Rhages type, made some time between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. There are experts who consider that the Persian pottery of this manufacture ranks with the most superb achievements in the entire history of ceramics. It is delicate in texture, sensitive in color, vivacious in its decoration, which is admirably adjusted to its shape.

The bowl is decorated in gray-blue, turquoise-green, aubergine-brown, and black with touches of gold, on an ivory-white ground. At the central axis is a tree-of-life motif, the roots and foliage of which are wrought in scroll flourishes. Balancing each other on either side are galloping horsemen, and the central picture is encircled by peacocks and trefoils. A conventional border edges the bowl, while the outside is adorned with repeated inscribed characters.

Being a Boy on The English Coast

ON STORMY DAYS the dunes were unutterably bleak and sad, with a grey angry sea tossing on the sky-line, and no further coast, no headlands to be seen, only mist and cloud, and great rearing waves coming crashing in over the rocks and over the breakwater as if the whole world were roaring wind and sea. The sand whipped their bare legs, and the wind whistled and shrieked through the sedge grass.

They went on expeditions along the sands that stretched for miles towards the river estuary. There the tide rose and fell and it mattered to nobody; the pebbles were worn, and the boulders flung up, and little perfect shells lay there in their millions with nobody to find them. They never saw a soul there, except an occasional beachcomber, plodding along the miles of deserted shore. Flocks of seabirds stood as if admiring their own reflections in the wet sand, and they rose up into the air in a whirling cloud as the intruders came along, as if they were going to fly far away, but they alighted one by one beyond the breaking waves, and rocked there on the water. . . .

They went nutting, and crossed stubble-fields that hurt their bare legs to reach the hazel copses. They were like a flock of weird birds descending on the wood, perching among the branches, eating the milky nuts, and going off again with their spoil.

They went along the cliff to the headland to get bilberries. They walked through seas of waving bracken sometimes higher than their heads, breasting their way along rabbit-runs where the green grass was still wet, and cobwebs brushed against their faces. The headland rose right up from the sea. Sheep were cropping the springy turf among the grey rocks. There were hut circles up there, relics of a far past. They looked down on gliding seagulls and the swaying water far below, and they could hear the waves faintly booming in the caverns. Miniature bays stretched away into the hazy distance. They picked and ate bilberries, sitting in the hot sun, till their fingers and mouths were deeply stained. Although it was so hot, the air up there was exhilarating. They hurried to reach the summit before the sun dipped; it slipped from sight like a principal performer while the pageant was at its height. They came back tired along the cliff, with the heather flaming in the sunset glow, and memories of the day flitted like bats through the cold airs and breezes of the twilight.—From "The Lost Generation," by RUTH HOLLAND. (London: Victor Gollancz.)

Truth Blesses All Receptive Hearts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN EXPERIENCE there have always been many wearying problems requiring an answer; and although human wisdom has tried to explain them, the answers are seldom satisfying. One such question has been: If God is good, all-powerful, and loving, why is there so much suffering in the world, so much injustice and failure?

Christian Science has a genuinely satisfying answer to this and every query. The explanation is that God's creation alone is real, and that human injuries, failures, and troubles are therefore illusions of the so-called mortal mind. They do not really exist or have power, since God alone exists and is all-powerful, and His spiritual creation, including man, is His perfect reflection.

Christian Science teaches and proves the mythical nature of so-called mortal mind, which claims a creation apart from God. Human beings appear to pass through multitudinous trials because, in their ignorance of God, they disregard spiritual means and methods and look to material remedies and solutions.

For over half a century Christian Science, the Science or true knowledge of God, has been before the world. Its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, through divine inspiration elucidates her discovery in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," explaining fully the precepts and rules underlying the practice of Christian Science. On page 109 of this textbook Mrs. Eddy refers to her "demonstration of the proposition that Mind is All and matter is naught as the leading factor in Mind-science." Throughout Science and Health this proposition is set forth with remarkable clarity, so that the truth about God and man is understandable to any sincere seeker.

The question naturally follows, Since there is a sure remedy for every ill, why do intelligent persons not turn to it, when their sorrows compass them about continually, and material means are obviously failing or have already been exhausted? To believe that anyone who is receptive to the truth and willing to benefit from it can be left hungering and thirsting, is to believe that God can be negligent of His children.

It must be obvious that the trouble lies in the false concept of God and His image, the true man of God's creating. All that keeps men from joyously accepting Truth is the belief that man is materially created and maintained, and that he dwells apart from God in a separate state of existence. This erroneous belief, which is the very foundation of all mortal discord, is nullified by the spiritual fact about man, including all true selfhood.

Man's natural reflection of God, good, is clearly revealed in Christian Science. As the shining surface of still water mirrors with effortless perfection the clouds and sky and overhanging trees, so does spiritual man reflect God, and receive of the outpouring of good from divine Mind. Receptivity to Love's rich blessings is therefore our normal state, our inextinguishable heritage.

This being true of our real self, it is our privilege to fill our consciousness with the truth so that we shall experience the blessings of good here and now. Our part in the healing work is to prepare our consciousness to receive of Love by diligently uprooting error, whether it be a wrong deed, a sharp or arrogant word, or a selfish motive.

Perhaps we ourselves have already seen and realized the great good which results from spiritual understanding, and are eager that some loved one accept Christian Science also. Maybe we have caught ourselves in impatient utterances at his seeming stolidity and aloofness. On one occasion Jesus said (John 6:44), "No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." He knew full well that Truth is the only attraction, and that human coercion or pleading will not nurture the fragrant garden of spiritual desire in another. We must patiently let Love open the petals of spiritual desire.

Mrs. Eddy in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127) reassures us thus in regard to our spiritual progress: "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire."

Let us trust our brother man to God, holding our own thought with inflexible constancy to heavenly realities, and knowing that inevitably the Christ, Truth, conforms the hungry heart to a fitness to receive holiness, and draws it irresistibly to God. Let us separate our affirmations of Truth from the suggestions of evil by continued calm protests of spiritual control and spiritual power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Gratitude Awaits Them Everywhere

WE WERE GLAD to see Klemperer, with his long limbs and clever face, in Los Angeles, first on the conductor's stand and afterwards at a friend's house. We remembered other evenings we had spent together in Paris or Berlin.

One night in particular came back to us. We had been wandering through Montmartre together. Towards morning, as the ritual of such occasions prescribes, we were in one of the famous little restaurants near the great market where you eat onion soup and watch men, who have not been wandering through the night, cart about the huge provisions of meat and vegetables which Paris will eat during the coming day. . . .

There was an old piano in the little restaurant. Klemperer, still in tails, for he had been conducting a Hindemith concert that evening, sat down at it. The *patron* hurried up, rather startled; he feared for his piano. A gentleman in evening dress—everybody knows what that means—how many restaurants has he danced through—? And now he suddenly takes it into his head to bang about on a piano which may be a bit dilapidated but has its value all the same. The rickety old thing might collapse! . . . The *patron* stood gesticulating with terrified eyes as if exorcising an evil spirit.

Then Klemperer began to play and suddenly a good spirit was in the room. He played softly, yet with beautiful precision. It sounded like a little waltz by Brahms. In any case it was delicious. The *patron* stood still, petrified in his gesture of exorcism, and his eyes were transfigured. "Mais, Monsieur," he stammered, "Monsieur est peut-être . . . mais certainment . . . Monsieur est un musicien!!"

And he gazed at him as if the god of music in person had descended on his restaurant.

Yes—for the musicians, life is easy. They can show what they are wherever they are, and gratitude awaits them everywhere. Whether they create their harmonies in a Paris restaurant or an American concert hall, the shining, slightly dazed eyes of their audience tell them that they have shed happiness about them. They cannot be driven from their home, for the lovely speech which is their most natural expression is understood by all.—ERIKA and KLAUS MANN, in "Escape to Life." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Canaller Remembers

"They speak of me in curious terms today—
Call me 'Old Timer' in a friendly way—
I smile and listen to the things they say
But memory walks hauntingly with me
Along the old canal:
I hear again the music of the bells
The sleek mules wore;
I feel the swish of water
On the floor
Of my stout boat
As she slipped softly by;
I even heat my footfalls
As I walked along the bank
Lost in the wonder of the earth and sky.

No single hour was commonplace to me:
In summer, every vine and bird and tree
Seemed to be part of a vast mystery
In which I moved
Traveling each day
The lonely, seldom-interrupted way
Canallers know;
Feeling so near the cloud-flecked arch of blue
That was the sky;
Wondering why
The winter came so soon and stayed so long;
Listening to catch the first song-sparrow's song
And feel the tow-path winding underfoot.
Wearying at times and climbing on the boat
Where I could hear the throb of country sounds
So intimate and near;
Lighting my oil lamp as the hours ran on
And reaching for a book—
The Bible, Walter Scott, Dickens, perhaps,
Or some old journal
With its scattered maps—
That was canalling as I knew it, sir—
A great experience, lingering in the heart;
A page of history of which I was a part.

Only the old canallers know
How hard it seems to let those great days go!"

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

Advice to a Novice In Writing

DID YOU EVER try to crack a hickory nut and pick out the meat with a pin only to succeed in bringing forth tiny, powdered fragments too small for even a bird to taste? And in the meantime have you marveled at your father, who with adroitness and skill was able to bring forth the kernel whole and complete? This experience illustrates the experience of the average novice at writing. He comes with a hickory nut chuck full of beautiful reminiscences, prejudices, and convictions, only to find himself butchering the delicious kernels instead of extracting them whole.

Anything which is whole is beautiful. Anything that is beautiful is a work of art. Whole impressions, then, are perfect impressions. The chief problem of the novice in writing is how to give whole and adequate expression to his whole and adequate impressions!

You may say, it is very difficult to give expression to our whole feeling, or our whole thought. That is true. But it is not nearly as difficult as you think. The chief reason for its being difficult is because you have rarely tried it. It is always rather hard to do a thing for the first time.—From "Personality in Essay Writing," by GLENN CLARKE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Az Igazság Megáld Minden Fogékony Szívet

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomány! (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ EMBERI ÉLETBEN mindég voltak nehéz problémák, melyek megoldást követeltek, s habár az emberi bölcseség mindég meg próbálta azokat magyarázni, az így kapott válasz ritkán volt kielégítő. Az egyik ilyen kérdés gyakran ez volt: Ha az Isten jó, mindentudó és szerető, miért van olyan sok szenvedés a világon, olyan sok igazságtalanság és kudarc?

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) úgy erre, mint minden egyéb kérdésre igazán kielégítő választ ad. A magyarázat az, hogy csakis az Isten teremtése valódi, s hogy ezért az emberi sérelmek, kudarcok és bajok az úgynevezett halandó elme illúziói; hogy tehát tényleg nem léteznek és nincs semmi valódi hatalmuk, mert csakis Isten létezik és minden hatalom az Övé, és az ő szellemi teremtése, mely magába foglalja az embert, az ő tökéletes visszatükrözése.

A Krisztusi Tudomány az úgynevezett halandó elme legendás voltát tanítja és bizonyítja be, mely elme egy az Istentől különálló teremtés létezéséről beszél. Az emberek látszólag azért esnek át a megpróbáltatások vég nélküli során, mert Isten mivoltának tudatlanságában elhanyagolják a szellemi módozatokat és anyagi orvosságokban és megoldásokban bíznak.

A Krisztusi Tudomány, vagy Isten helyes ismerete vagy Tudománya több mint fél évszázad óta áll a világ előtt. Felfedezője és Alapítója, Mary Baker Eddy, felfedezését tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) isteni ihleténél magyarázza meg, mely műben a Krisztusi Tudomány gyakorlásának összes szabályait és alaptételeit is részletesen elmagyarázza. Ezen tankönyv 109-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy említi, hogy ő bebizonyította „azon tételt, hogy az Elme Minden és az anyag semmi, mint az Elme-tudomány legelső tényezőjét." Ez a tétel Science and Health minden oldalán a legtisztább érthetőséggel van elmagyarázva, úgy hogy az Isten és az ember igazságát minden őszinte kereső megértheti.

Ebből természetesen folyik az a kérdés, hogy ha minden bajnak ez a biztos orvossága, miért nem fordúlnak hozzá az intelligens emberek, mikor folytonosan a szenvedéseiktől vannak körűlvéve és az anyagi utakmódok vagy nem segítenek, vagy már mind meddőnek bizonyúltak? Ha azt hisszük, hogy akárki, aki fogékony az igazság iránt és aki áldásaiban részt óhajt venni, éhes és szomjas maradhat, avval azt is elhittük, hogy Isten el tudja hanyagolni a gyermekeit.

Könnyen látható, hogy a baj oka azon hamis fogalmunkban rejlik, melyet az Istenről és az ő képmásáról, az Isten által teremtett valódi emberről tartunk. Csakis az a hiedelem tartja vissza az embereket attól, hogy az Igazságot örömteljesen elfogadják, hogy az ember anyagilag van teremtve és fenntartva, s hogy Istentől elválasztva, a létezés egy külön állapotában él. Ezt a téves hiedelmet, mely minden halandó inharmóniának az alapja, megsemmisíti az emberre vonatkozó szellemi tény, mely minden valódi egyéniséget magába foglal.

Hogy az ember Istent, a jót, természetesen tükrözi vissza, az tisztán ki van mutatva a Krisztusi Tudományban. Ahogy a tó vizének fényes arca minden törekvés nélküli tökéletességgel tükrözi vissza a felhőt, az eget és a föléje hajló fákat, úgy tükrözi vissza a szellemi ember az Istent és részesedik az isteni Elméből kiáradó jóban. A Szeretet gazdag áldásai iránti fogékonyság tehát a mi normális állapotunk, a mi el nem veszíthető örökségünk.

Miután a valódi önünknek ez a tényleges állapota, jogunk van arra, hogy töltsük meg öntudatunkat az igazsággal, hogy az által a jó áldásaiban itt és most részt vehessünk. A gyógyítás munkájának ránk eső része öntudatunknak a Szeretet áldásaira való előkészítéséből áll, azaz a tévedésnek szorgalmas kiirtásából, vajjon rossz tett, hirtelen vagy arrogáns szó, vagy önző motívum is a gonosznak a neve.

Talán már magunk is láttuk és éreztük azt a nagy jót, mely a szellemi értelem eredménye és az a hő óhajunk, hogy fogadja el valaki, akit nagyon szeretünk, a Krisztusi Tudományt a maga számára. Talán azt vettük észre, hogy az illető szellemi zsibbadtsága és nembánomsága minket türelmetlen szavakra indított. Egy alkalommal Jézus ezt mondta (János 6:44): „Senki sem jöhet én hozzám, hanemha az Atya vonja azt, aki elküldött engem." Jézus tudta nagyon jól, hogy az egyetlen vonzóerő az Igazság, s hogy emberi kényszerítés vagy könyörgés nem ápolhatja a szellemi óhaj illatos kertjét egy másik ember öntudatában. Türelemmel kell várnunk, hogy nyissa ki a Szeretet a szellemi óhaj szirmait.

Mrs. Eddy, "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes frások, 127. old) című művében így biztosít minket a szellemi haladásunkra vonatkozólag: „Mikor egy éhező szív kenyeret kér az isteni Atya-Anyától, nem fog követ kapni,—hanem több kegyet, engedelmességet és szeretetet. Ha ez a szív, alázattal és bizalommal eltelve, arra kéri hitével az isteni Szeretetet, hogy táplálja az ég, egészség és szentség kenyerével, illőre fog átváltozni ahhoz, hogy elfogadhassa az óhajára jövő feleletet."

Bízzuk felebarátunkat az Istenre, saját gondolkozásunkban hajlíthatatlan állhatatossággal ragaszkodva a mennyei valóságokhoz, annak tudatában, hogy a Krisztus, az Igazság, elkerülhetetlenűl átalakítja az éhező szívet, hogy elfogadhassa a szentséget, s hogy ellenállhatatlanúl Istenhez vezeti. Különítsük el az Igazságra vonatkozó kijelentéseinket a gonosz sugalmazásaitól, a szellemi kormányzás és a szellemi hatalom tudatának nyugodt és állhatatos protestálásaival.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítast.

Pretty Ways of the Goldfinch

THE GOLDFINCHES OF a large area must have assembled here by appointment, or mutual understanding, community of mind, or how? They fill a dozen treetops at a time along the road. They feed on the half-matured elm seeds, rifling the winged disc of its germ very skillfully. Bands of them make a little excursion into the vineyards and garden for the green seeds of the chickweed. This morning a large number of them came down around my Study and attacked the closed dandelion heads, and dug out their green seeds. They are evidently hard-put for food. They made no provision in advance of the gathering of the clans. But they evidently get fun out of it all, and laugh and sing the day through. . . . I cannot make out whether it is the males alone that make that subdued musical chatter. It has an air of privacy and screened seclusion—just the bursting buds of songs. I visualize it as matching the half-unfolded elm and maple leaves. Probably the passers-by along the road under the trees do not notice it at all. It is a mist of fine spray of song, coming from no particular point, but from everywhere in and about the trees. . . . How contented and confiding the tones are, expressing only joy and affection! Few birds have such pretty ways as the goldfinch.—From "The Heart of John Burroughs' Journals," edited by CLARA BARRUS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1940

Radio: Page Old Friend, Col. Sellers

Survey of industry in 1939 indicates 'there's millions in it' for workers of nation.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Surveys of the American radio industry in 1939 certainly should go a long way to dispel often expressed fears that modern inventions reduce employment. The trade paper Radio and Television reports that during the year the American public spent something like $814,000,000 on this new form of entertainment, recreation and educational activity. That figure includes new sets, service, replacement tubes, parts, broadcasting time and studio talent. And these radio sets did not replace other musical instruments. Piano sales are reported to have reached an all-time high in the United States.

Through investigations of bats and their powers of sight and flight at night, numerous researchers at New England colleges, notably Harvard and Yale, find that these flying mammals have supersensitive sense organs located in their wings which enable them to fly through a room closely strung with wires without touching a single wire. Bats are not blind in the daylight either, they find.

New England bird lovers back from Florida are enthusiatic in their praise of efforts being made at tiny Bottle Key Island to preserve the last stronghold of the almost extinct roseate spoonbill, even though they are disappointed at not being allowed to observe one of the oddest and most beautiful birds in the United States. Once the roseate spoonbill flourished by the thousands in Florida, but now they number scarcely 100 breeding birds. In order to give them every chance at survival, even photographing them is rarely permitted on Bottle Key.

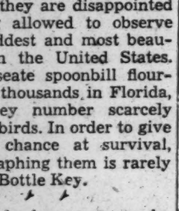
Good news for homeowners who might be planning new kitchen equipment in 1940 is announced by General Electric as the latest electric kitchen models make their appearance. Prices are lower, there are fewer models and the backlog of installation experience gained assures satisfactory performance. This means that 1940 will probably see many more completely electric kitchens with electric dishwashers and electric "garbage disposal" units added to electric ranges, ironers, and refrigerators.

With leading teachers of speech discussing sectional accents at their convention in Chicago last week, Massachusetts State College chose a very appropriate moment to announce installation of sound recording equipment with its radio facilities. Students will listen to recordings of their own voices—and, it is usually found, will be the most effective critics.

Casual visitors, and even students, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology are often delayed, fascinated by the steadily growing list of exhibits in cabinets that line the corridors of the Institute. In many cases these exhibits are right outside the laboratories where the latest developments on them are proceeding inside. There are exhibits of the history of communication, for instance, with early types of telephones, radio sets and tubes; graphical and workable illustrations of well-known physical principles; a pottery exhibit and nautical museum, all part of the growing Technology Museum of Science and Industry. When the American branch of the Newcomen Society met in Boston last October to honor Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., the Society presented to the Institute a scale model of the first atmospheric, or steam, engine, built by Thomas Newcomen in the early eighteenth century. Newcomen's engine preceded Watt's engine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with light snow beginning late tonight or early Tuesday; little change in temperature, with lowest tonight near 26; gentle west or northwest winds, becoming northeast and east and increasing Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight, followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; light snow Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle west or northwest winds, becoming northeast and east and increasing Tuesday; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with snow or rain over the south portion late tonight or Tuesday and light snow over the north portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 5 to Feb. 10, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation Monday night or Tuesday and again about Thursday; temperature near normal first part of the week, warmer near middle and colder toward the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	23	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	30	30	New York	34	32
Denver	32	29	Norfolk	41	37
Helena	37	36	Philadelphia	33	32
Kansas City	2	22	St. Louis	31	30
Los Angeles	54	53	San Francisco	55	55
Miami	49	48	Washington	36	34
Minneapolis	25	25			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 5.
B—Minimum, Feb. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:49 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 9:35 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:31 p. m.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1940, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 119 social agencies and federations, comprising over 175 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1940 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign goal is this year set at $4,625,000, and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 24 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 50 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 103 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is President. Francis C. Gray is General Chairman of its 1940 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 34,335 families, comprising more than 136,211 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 112,681 meals and 42,305 nights' lodging; 10,865 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid; 18,216 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 162,049 days' care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 13,962 children; 22,976 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,642 settlement house clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training; 78,960 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize in connection with the appeal, that the local agencies in Cambridge, Belmont, Dedham, Lexington, Needham, Watertown, and Winchester will participate in the 1940 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the Nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society, and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Martin Hays and 4 Others Indicted in U. S. Tax Case

(Continued from Page 1)

$37,776 and that he should have paid a $5,460 tax. This leaves a charged evasion of $4,594.

Mr. Abrams, who is listed as residing in Chelsea, was charged with reporting $5,188 in 1935 and paying a tax of but $22, when, it is claimed, he should have reported $15,588 and paid a tax of $425, a reported evasion of $402 for the year.

In 1936, the Grand Jury charges, he reported $2,986 and paid no tax. His income, according to the findings of the Grand Jury, was $41,336, and he is charged with evading at $6,057 tax.

Mr. Ingraffio, who resides in Cranston, R. I., is charged with reporting $3,449, in 1935, paying $24 tax. His actual income, it is charged, was $15,449 and he is said to have evaded a $507 tax.

He moved to Rhode Island in 1936.

Other Charges

Mr. Fox, listed from Revere, is charged with reporting only $5,197 in 1935 and paying $55 tax, while his actual income, according to the report, was $13,997, on which he should have paid $402 tax, leaving an elleged evasion for the year of $347.

In 1936, the report charges, he listed his income at $13,651, and paid a $706 tax; while his actual income was placed by the Grand Jury at $43,899, on which he should have paid a tax of $6,855, leaving a reputed evasion of $6,149.

Mr. Barton was charged with reporting but $6,154 in 1936, paying a tax of $134. His actual income, it is charged, was $17,954, on which a tax of $1,181 should have been paid, an alleged evasion of $1,040.

Total evasion of the five men was placed at $19,487, for which, if convicted, they would be subject to a total maximum of 70 years in jail and $140,000 fine.

As soon as he heard the Grand Jury report, Judge Ford issued a capias for the arrest of the men.

Early Action Seen

Mr. Brandon, and his assistant Henry M. Leen, who were both in the Courtroom when the report was handed in, said they expected arraignment in the morning.

Mr. Brandon said he would press for an early disposal of the cases.

So far as could be learned, none of the men held official positions at the track, but between them controlled 60 per cent of the stock of the Bay State Greyhound Association, which conducts at the old Wonderland Amusement Park in Revere, the Nation's most profitable dog racing track.

The track reputedly nets a profit of $13,000 a night during its operating season.

Counsel for Track

Mr. Hays, who as a prominent member of the House of Representatives, was active in behalf of the pari-mutuel Bill failed to seek re-election after opening of the track and devoted his full time to other activities. He became counsel for the dog track interest at a salary variously estimated up to $50,000 a year.

He is known as the original sponsor of the compulsory automobile insurance law, and has been a prominent Republican figure, active in support of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

He has been a frequent visitor to the Grand Jury rooms in recent weeks, asking for the privilege of going before that body himself in a letter to the foreman.

I. C. C. Control Of Waterways Carriers Is Hit

Maritime Association of Boston Chamber protests Wheeler-Lea omnibus transportation bill.

Enactment of the pending Wheeler-Lea Omnibus Transportation Bill, extending the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to waterways carriers, will seriously affect, if not nullify, the natural water transportation resources of New England, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce declared in a resolution sent to New England representatives in Congress today.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Governing Board of the Association, points out that passage of the legislation means depriving New England's industries of opportunities to compete on terms of equality with other sections of the country.

A copy of the resolution was sent by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, to members of Congress from the New England States and also to the joint House and Senate Committee now preparing a report on the bill.

The pending legislation, the Association contends, will increase the cost of necessities of life and will adversely affect a substantial percentage of the total waterborne commerce handled through New England ports. It urges that if a conference report is submitted by the Joint Committee, action on it be delayed for 30 days "to permit producers, shippers, the interested public and Congress itself to study its far-reaching effects."

The resolution, coming from one of the most important and representative business organizations in New England, increases the storm of opposition which is rising against the provisions of the bill which would force trucks and water carriers under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Strong protests have been filed within the past few weeks in the form of resolutions or letters by such entirely unrelated and varied shipping, commercial, civic and agricultural organizations as the Merchants Association of New York, the American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association, National Grange, Pacific Wool Growers Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Farmers Union, Nebraska and Missouri Farm Bureau Federations, National Cooperative Elevator Association, operating in Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma; Mobile, Ala., Chamber of Commerce; a Committee of Arkansas Citizens representing all parts of the State convened at a special meeting called by Governor Bailey; Louisiana State Wide Conference, consisting of citizens from all parts of the State meeting at Baton Rouge; New York State Waterways Association, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and numerous other local and State organizations from Maine to Texas.

Emerson Stamps Have Heavy Sale

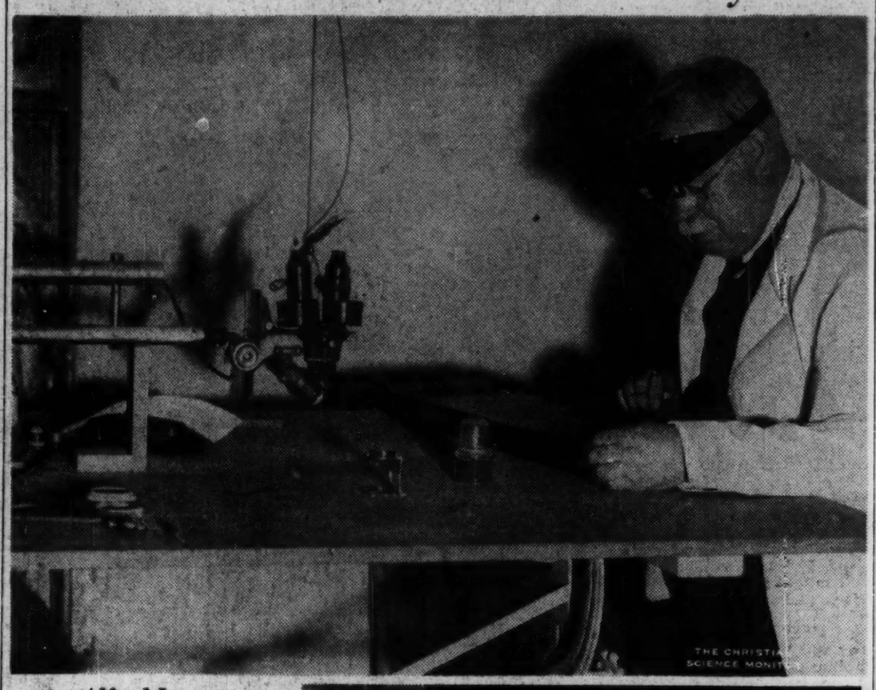
Stamps commemorating Ralph Waldo Emerson, author and philosopher, today left Boston on more than 50,000 first-day covers with thousands more passing through postoffice windows to the ordinary stand-in-line collector.

At the same time Concord reported a heavy sale of the Louisa May Alcott red, five-cent stamp, also one of the Postoffice Department series issued in honor of 35 famous Americans.

First block of the Emerson issue, a purple three-center, was sold to George Oakman of Rutland, Vermont, who was first in line at 6:30 a. m. Another block went to Edward Waldo Forbes, President of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Society, and grandson of the essayist.

One dealer and one man acting for a dealer were among the early-comers. There wasn't much conversation until 7:30. Two women arrived, one jingling coins. The one jingling coins became impatient and went away. Four windows, three long tables, were provided.

Painter's Color Called Back to Early Glow



Alfred Lowe

In his studio at Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as he works out problem of picture restoration.

By a Staff Photographer

Town Meeting Days Opening In Bay State

(Continued from Page 1)

and for road repairs in conjunction with State and county monies.

Voice would be given the "dumb" clock in Athol's Memorial Building tower under an article asking funds to move the bell to the tower from the old town hall, where it has been lying idle since October, 1915.

In Williamstown, the League of Women Voters feels that afternoon town meetings prevent many from attending because of the conflict with their daily chores, and has inserted an article in the warrant asking that future meetings be held in the evening. Here, John S. Galbraith, associate professor of Greek and Latin at Williams College, will retire as Library Trustee, a post he has held since 1918, never having been opposed.

The last little red schoolhouse in Dalton will be sold if one of the 51 articles is approved. Another item is a $1,500 fund to modernize the scenery and lighting equipment of the Opera House, where the community players hold forth.

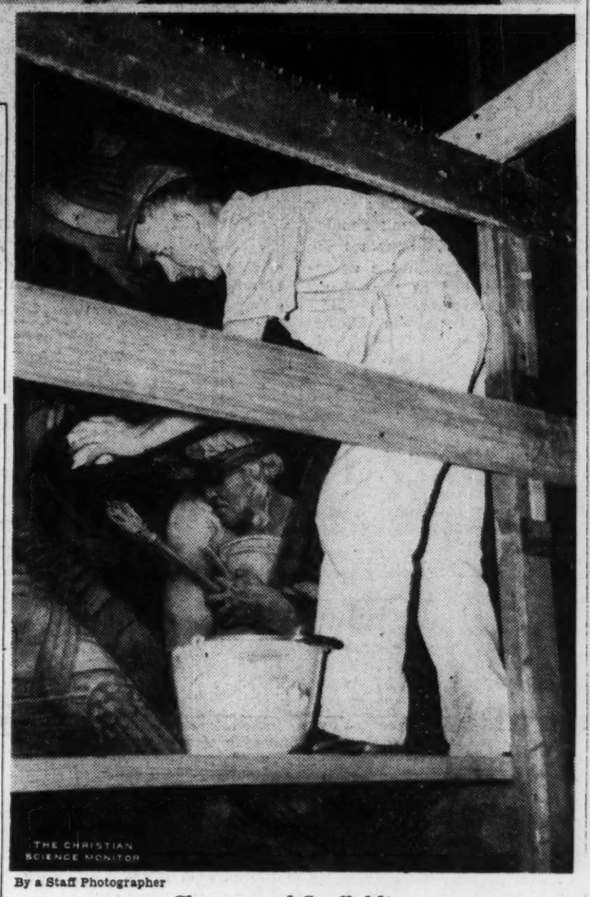
Remodeling of town hall, much the worse for wear and "sabotage," is sought in Sunderland, where a similar request was rejected last year. Another of the 29 articles asks funds to help pay the cost of lighting Sunderland Bridge, also turned down last year. Deerfield, on the other side of the Connecticut River, would help pay the other half. The county has refused to bear the entire expense cost and the span has been unlighted.

Sunderland holds top honors for tax collections as there are no unpaid levies for any year, according to Collector R. B. Brown. Whately has a similar fine record.

Most important of Hadley's 22 articles is one asking that the town take land by eminent domain for school purposes, and in Shelburne $100 is asked for use in conjunction with funds promised by the Daughters of the American Revolution, for a moment and tablet to mark the site of the first permanent settlement there.

Street lights shut off during the depression as an economy move would be turned on by requests of three of Wilbraham's 33 articles, and Wales' 17 include one to reduce the number required for a town meeting quorum from 10 to 5 per cent of the registered voters.

Among the other communities voting are Palmer, Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Montgomery, Tolland, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Huntington, Pelham, Worthington, Cheshire, Great Barrington, Lenox, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Erving, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, New Salem, Northfield, Rowe, Shutesbury, Warwick and Whately.



By a Staff Photographer

Cleaner and Scaffolding

Start taken on "Judaism and Christianity" series of Sargent

Dust of Decades Started On Move Off Library Murals

Spring cleaning is coming early to the Boston Public Library this year, what with scaffolding all over the interior, lights burning at night while experts and their assistants stand by to advise workmen.

It's all about the Puvis de Chavannes and the Sargent paintings. The first have had no "bath" in about 10 years. The Sargents have never been touched since the placing of the first installment. That was when the new Library in Copley Square opened, in 1895, according to B. P. L. authorities.

The cleaning of the pictured areas, done on recommendation of the Boston Art Commission, is about a two-month job says Alfred Lowe of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who is rehabilitating the Sargents, having handled the paintings and their models right from the beginning, and having seen the carpenters set them up. The Puvis de Chavannes walls are under the care of R. Arcadius Lyon of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge.

John Singer Sargent was commissioned to do the "Judaism and Christianity" series in 1890, and it took him 30 years to complete his task. He was so pleased with the setting provided for his murals that he designed all the minor decorations for the room, even modeling the reliefs on the ceiling, and the dolphins over the doors of the Treasure Room. The moldings are of his selection; his was the plan for the electric fixtures.

Puvis de Chavannes did his work in his own studio in France, imagining the building as it actually is, through the aid of architectural sketches and samples of Siena marble. His pictures were shipped to this country and set up just before the Library's opening.

Mr. Lowe, who did portraits in oil himself when he came out of school, now enjoys color photography in his spare time. Landscapes please him best today. He likes to go on a long motor trip and "sketch" what appeals to him with his camera.

Marshall Named By Saltonstall As Doyle's Successor

Robert Marshall, $5,000 a year Deputy Director of the State Unemployment Compensation Division, today was promoted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the $7,500 post of Director to succeed J. Edwin Doyle.

Mr. Doyle resigned today to return to his position as Personnel Manager of the General Electric Company of Lynn. Mr. Doyle came into State service under a leave of absence early last year to assume the task of reorganizing the State Unemployment Compensation Division to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

Mr. Marshall is a native of Marlboro and a graduate of Boston University Law School. He served as an electrician with the U. S. Navy during the World War. Mr. Marshall was admitted to the bar in 1922, and is Assistant City Solicitor of Worcester.

Dewey G. Archambault, former Republican Mayor of Lowell, will be named to succeed Mr. Marshfield as Deputy Director. He will be appointed by the Directors who has that power.

Home-Building Record in 1940 Seen by Expert

FHA Director scans pile of applications and forecasts banner year in important work.

John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Authority, today thumbed over the rising stack of building applications on his desk in the Park Square Building and predicted a continuation of last year's industrial march towards recovery, with 1940 showing every indication of being "the biggest home-building year in Massachusetts since 1929.

Basis for Mr. Malley's predictions are found in the increasing numbers of new home developments of the large-scale type now under consideration by the Federal Housing Director for starting this year. The proposed subdivisions leading in the direction of mass production for homes are far ahead of 1939 at this time, according to Mr. Malley.

1939 Left Good Record

In its own right, 1939 was an excellent building year, the Director pointed out, with an approximate increase of 66 per cent in the number of new home mortgages insured by FHA as compared with 1938. The actual dollar volume represented by the increase was quoted at $343,600.

"Applications for insurance of mortgages on new home construction continue to come in at a rate which indicates that the increase of 66 per cent last year will be exceeded during 1940," Mr. Malley said.

"Heretofore the bulk of FHA business in Massachusetts has come from the insurance of existing homes, always exceeding the amount of new construction mortgages insured," Mr. Malley continued. "The excellent gains made in new construction during the past year and this favorable trend in real estate activity toward new residential construction in this section presents a bright picture to prospective homeowners, lending institutions, and to the building trades.

Demand Held Natural

"Some are inclined to believe that the current pickup in industry is a result of increased business based on the European conflict, but this is not so," the Director said. "In my opinion the gain in the building field is natural, based on sound and stable business and prompted by the desire of a great many of our families in this State to acquire a home of their own."

Boston Is Taking Steps to Challenge Milk Rise Order

The legal right of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to boost the retail price of milk by one cent a quart next Wednesday, as proposed, was today the subject for some rapid research by the Boston Law Department, supported by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., would not say how far the research had advanced, but it is expected that the Law Department will issue some statement late this afternoon or tomorrow either upholding the Control Board or asking for a postponement of the proposed price rise to consumers.

Under the Board's proposal, the price of family milk will be raised to 14 cents a quart, effective until May 1.

Anticipating the possibility of legal tangles, the Control Board announced that a public hearing on the price boost would be held in the State House next Friday morning at 10:30. Meanwhile, consumer groups throughout Greater Boston planned a mass meeting on Hanover Street for Thursday night to protest against the price increase as "indefensible."

The price rise was ruled by the Control Board over the sharp protests of the Mayor and the Law Department, which believes that the action is unconstitutional.

Harvard Man Safe At Littleton, N. H.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H., Feb. 5—Webster N. Jones, Jr., Harvard sophomore and son of Carnegie Tech's Director of Engineering, was safe here today after 28 hours was safe here today after 28 hours Washington.

A group of CCC workers, highway patrolmen and mountain rangers sought the youth when Karl J. Sax, Harvard senior and companion of Jones, reached "civilization" and spread the alarm that his mate was still on the mountain.

The searching party found Jones huddled in a crevice out of reach of the 90-mile gale that swept across the mountain. He was wrapped in blankets.

Dr. W. N. Jones, father of the youth, flew to Montpelier, Vt., where he motored to Littleton to join his son.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." 3:15, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Escape," with June Gale. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart, and Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20.

Exeter—
"Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart, and Marlene Dietrich. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 3, 6:25, 10. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50: 10. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 9:40. "Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program." 8:50 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—
Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:00.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas, Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Treachery on the High Seas." 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:50, 10:10. Also "The Marshal of Mesa City." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
"At the Circus," with the Marx Brothers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "20,000 Men a Year." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." Also "Day-Time Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Second concert of the season by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Cleora Wood, soprano. Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave.
Recital by Hedda Ballon, Austrian pianist. 8.

Other Events

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Illustrated lecture on "The Art of Oral Poetry and Its Distribution in the Balkans," by Prof. Albert Bates Lord. Doors open at 7:30, but closed at 8 o'clock and throughout the lecture.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—
Illustrated lecture by Dr. Georg Steindorff, Professor Emeritus of Egyptology, University of Leipzig, on "Four Thousand Years of Egyptian Life." 4.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Mary Saunders, soprano. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

College Hint Puts Maine Man Into Lucrative Moss Business

Centerville, Maine, has a new industry; it's only industry, in fact.

Centerville is a farming village—population, 64. The industry is peat moss. And back of it is an enterprising young man from Jonesport, Maine—Eric W. Kelley.

He has been working for two years a larger bog in Jonesport that had belonged to his family. Now he has formed a second company, which has bought the Centerville bog and is developing it.

Mr. Kelley is in Boston taking a 10 weeks' business course between his busy seasons.

He says he started out to be a hotel man, and became a cook. He worked his way up through successive stages of vegetable cook, short-order cook, shore-dinner cook. Every summer he'd work in some hotel in a resort in some different part of the United States

Finally he got interested in peat moss at the University of Maine, where he was taking a course in agriculture and economics.

"One day the professor was talking about the opportunity for somebody to work the peat moss bogs of Washington County," Mr. Kelley relates. "He told about the need for peat moss, and I right away thought of our peat moss bog in Jonesport. I'd been working in a greenhouse while at college; I'd seen peat moss, and knew what it was."

Mr. Kelley had his samples compared with the best German peat moss, and found his just as good. He learned, too, he says, that Washington County, Maine, has the only peat moss in commercial quantities in the United States.

Mr. Kelley's father helped finance him, became President of the company. Eric acted as Vice-President and General Manager. He explains that his father furnished the financial backing; he did all the work of development.

"I dug up a distributor in New York, went down with my samples in paper bags tucked in my briefcase, got him interested. Next thing I knew, the distributor had come to Jonesport, looked us over, and taken us on," Mr. Kelley recalled. The war has cut off the German, as well as the Swedish, supply of peat moss to the United States, he says. The bog was just what an American distributor needed.

Now there are two peat moss companies, and Mr. Kelley likes what he's doing even better than he thinks he would have liked the hotel business.

A peat bog needs to have the surplus moisture drained off, and so the first thing Mr. Kelley did was to have drains put in.

The Maine peat moss is different from peat in Ireland that's used for fuel. This peat is sphagnum peat moss, a sort of cousin.

When the peat is cut, it's stacked so that the air will blow through it, to dry it as quickly as possible. When it's dry, it's taken into the plant and put through cutters and a screen, then baled in burlap and fastened with wire staves. It's of two varieties, garden and poultry.

The Jonesport bog has about 1,000 acres. It'll take around 200 years to use it, it is figured. The Centerville bog contains 600 acres.

Mr. Kelley says the company cut about 10,000 bales last year, but will cut a great deal more this year, perhaps 100,000 bales or more.

In March a narrow-gauge railway will be installed on the Centerville bog. There already is one at Jonesport.

Unitarian Youth Occupy Pulpits

The pulpits of Unitarian churches throughout the United States were occupied yesterday by young people. Under the auspices of the Unitarian Young People's Religious Union, churches in Greater Boston, with the exception of one, had as "preachers" some young member.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the lone adult speaker to take a pulpit, spoke last night at the Arlington Street Church. Dr. Holmes qualified through being a Past President of the Young People's Religious Union.

The Y. P. R. U. will hold special programs throughout the week. On Friday there will be the unusual observance of exchanging greetings by telegrams between societies of the Y. P. R. U. in various parts of the United States.

'Safety First' Is Their Slogan

By a Staff Photographer

The Greyhound Lines Take Pride in Their Record

Upper—Bus Driver Dan Gass of Medford receiving a gold watch from Marcus Dow, Personnel Manager of Greyhound Lines. On the left is P. C. Johnson, Vice-President of the New England division. Lower—Buses lined up at the Greyhound Terminal in Park Square, Boston.

Safety Record of Bus Driver Wins a Watch

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Half a million miles of driving without an accident makes a good record on anybody's books and for bus driver Dan Gass of Medford, who achieved this record, it meant an engraved gold watch, presented to him last night by Marcus Dow, personnel manager of Greyhound Lines. Driver Gass has driven Greyhound buses for 10 years, nine of them on the New York to Boston run, and one on the Bangor run, to achieve his perfect record.

In the "Safety First" meeting which followed, Mr. Dow outlined some of the chief road hazards encountered by buses. Apparently, their greatest task is to protect themselves from the carelessness or thoughtlessness of private autoists who seldom have been made safety-conscious. "Usually they fail to know how much road space is required to stop their vehicles in an emergency," he said. "Many think they can pare off 25 to 35 feet of the required 150 feet it takes to stop a car traveling 40 miles an hour. They can't

"Only on rare occasions do we now have accidents at bad intersections. You drivers have learned that it's much better to give way to the chap who insists on all his own rights and some of yours. Accidents whether you are right or wrong, are still accidents. If waiting an extra three seconds at a light or taking extra precautions on a corner lets some reckless chap beat a red light or grab three-quarters of the road that's much better than insisting upon your rights and being a party in a smash up.

Dewey Men Enter Delegate Contest

The Thomas E. Dewey-for-President forces received a boost in Massachusetts yesterday when Dudley B. Wallace, member of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, and Clarence R. Brooks, former member of the Springfield City Council, announced they would seek election as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Brooks said they would oppose the Republican State Committee sponsored candidates, D. J. St. Germain of Springfield and Mrs. Merrill Torrey of Northampton, in the Second Congressional District primary.

When informed of this addition to the Dewey-for-President forces, Governor Saltonstall commented this morning:

"I have neither seen nor heard anything to change my mind that the Massachusetts Republican delegation, to be in the best position, should go to the Convention unpledged. However, I have not talked this matter over with Republican leaders, and what I said represents my personal feelings."

Third Termers Gain Backing In Bay State

Reports that the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention will throw its full and immediate support to President Roosevelt if he seeks a third term were considerably strengthened today following action of several Bay State Democratic leaders publicly stating their support of a third term at the Plymouth County League of Democratic Voters banquet at Whitman last night.

For several days a report has been circulated that the Massachusetts delegation might be pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, with the proviso that if President Roosevelt again sought the nomination the delegation would immediately support the President.

Last night Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General and expected candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, former Gov. James M. Curley, forme Gov. Charles F. Hurley and others announced their approval of a third term.

Support Is Welcome

To those favoring the third term such support was important, for many Democrats feel the President will seek a third term if he is assured of the nomination practically by acclamation.

The Massachusetts' 34 votes plus Pennsylvania's 72, which, according to reports are already pledged to the President, would bring to 106 the pledged votes for the President.

While the Presidential situation was popular discussion material at the Whitman conclave attacks on the Republican administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was even more popular, with Attorney General Dever and former Governor Curley delivering the most stinging attacks.

These brought answers today from Governor Saltonstall and Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman of the Corrections Department.

Commenting upon Mr. Curley's charge that Mr. Saltonstall is "the most incompetent and innocuous man on the State pay roll," the Governor declared that Mr. Curley "has forgotten what happened a year and a half ago." In November, 1938, Mr. Saltonstall defeated Mr. Curley for the Governorship.

Mr. Curley Forgets

At the same time Commissioner Lyman agreed with Mr. Curley's charges that the State Prison at Charlestown was overcrowded, but pointed out it had been similarly overcrowded in Mr. Curley's regime and those of other recent Governors.

Mr. Dever charged the Republicans were carrying out a "slow but sure decimation of the Democrats with a guillotine they've erected on Beacon Hill."

The Attorney General insisted the Saltonstall administration has the highest budget on record and the highest State Tax, and pointed out that if the Green estate tax of $5,000,000 had not been forthcoming the State Tax would have been higher.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men are always making fun of the funny things that women eat . . . so we're going to let you in on a little secret. And that is that men eat just about the same things when they're left alone, and there's no one to check up on them. Oh yes they do . . . you should see them pour into Huyler's . . . at 14 Milk Street . . . and order salads. Yes, salads galore! You know, the things they refuse at home. Well, maybe it's because you don't know the secret of Huyler's salads; so maybe it behooveth you to trot in for lunch sometime to see about things. Of course they also go in for more rugged foods, too, and they watch for certain favorite desserts on certain days. Like Dobash, for instance; which is a generous serving of rich brown chocolate cake, all filled up with whipped cream, and sliced. At least that's our description of it . . . and how the men go for it. Women too, of course, but we're dealing with the men at the moment. Then, of course, Huyler's has another place, at 146 Tremont Street, which really might be more convenient for you when you're shopping.

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Funny, how you can rush around stores for years; and still not know everything! We mean that we've often been up to Anne, at the Harper Method Hair Salon at Jordon's, and sat there in sheer luxury as she did everything to our hair, a la Harper. But not once did we think that we could buy any of their products for home use, except right up there. But it seems that we were wrong . . . for they have their own department down on the street floor, where you can buy anything and everything. Personally, for hurried moments (of which we have our share), we like their Dry Shampoo, which, although usually used in conjunction with their special tonic, can be used all alone with excellent results. Of course, giving yourself a dry shampoo at home isn't too tidy a job, so don't forget to spread papers around. But it certainly does the work and leaves your hair quite free from oil and dust, and very fluffy. And it doesn't affect your wave; if anything it brings it out even more!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Saltonstall Says No Extra Session

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today he still was holding to his previous statement that he will call no special session of the Legislature unless a real emergency arrives.

His latest statement came on his return from a Florida vacation as the result of a letter written to him by Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democrat floor leader of the House. Mr. Morris demanded a special session to pass legislation to place under Civil Service approximately 400 public welfare employees in 204 towns so that Massachusetts will be assured continuance of the $13,000,000 Federal direct relief grant annually.

Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, has arranged a merit plan under which these 400 employees would take non-competitive qualifying examinations to place them under a merit system as required by the Federal Government. Mr. Rotch has claimed this system would eliminate the necessity of a special session. Mr. Morris, however, challenged this statement and insisted that the Public Welfare Commissioner has no authority to establish such a system.

When asked about this situation the Governor said today "I haven't heard of any Massachusetts emergency that would require a special session since I got back."

Warwick, R. I., Plans Air Map of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I.—Warwick's new budget includes an appropriation of $1,500 for an air map of the city. Recommended by the City Engineer to facilitate platting and layouts of new roads, the air photographs would be spliced together to present a picture of the entire city. Three other Rhode Island communities already have had air maps completed. Cranston found its map helpful when the new sewer system for that city was laid out.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Concert; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO; 11.81 Meg., 25.4 m; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Empire at War" talk; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English) DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Tuesday, Feb. 6		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sportsmen's Show	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Variety	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Your and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Baritone and organ	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Uncle Eph"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Talk; Montana Cowboys
7:45	serial	tra; Vass Family	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Studio program
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers.
9:00	Theater: Ida Lu-	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classi-
9:15	pino; Don Ameche	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30	in "The Young in	Francis P. Fenton	Alec Templeton Time;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Victor Herbert Memorial
9:45	Heart"	Dance Orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	Morton Gould's Orch.	Program
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"150 Years of Census	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Proparvulis Club Annual
10:45	Music; weather	Taking"; W. L. Austin	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	of Melody"; soloists	Banquet
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	and orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Senator Mead, N. Y.	"Day's End"
11:45	L. Thompson's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Carl Moore; music	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Musical	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Beautiful"	"Variations"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Community Fund talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Concert pianist
11:30	Big Sister sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm St."	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	News service	Household talk	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Songs You Like"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Masteringers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orch	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Music for Every	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"Join the Ladies"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	John Agnew, organist	Organ recital
4:00	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Ruth Moss, interview	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Red River Dave, songs	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Mati-	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Network program	Vocal recital
4:45	nee: music	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Drama: music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Rawley's Wild Azaleas
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; music	Sportsmen's Show	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Ciotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	"Melodic Moods"
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Melodic Moods"
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	'Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Music and Manners"	Song recital
8:45	Heirs'; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	"Music and Manners"	Goldcoast Riders
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	Variety Hour
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers hockey game,	News Service
10:15	Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or.	Majestics; orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Toronto Symphony Or.	Julie Winta's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

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$112—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Storer.
$110—Franklin P. Horton; Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, Jr.
$100—"In memory of Zabdiel B. Adams, Jr."; Dr. and Mrs. Frank N. Allan; Dr. and Mrs. Myles Pierce Baker; James R. Bancroft; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Beebe; Julius S. Bixler; Reginald Boardman; Homer T. Brown; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Browne; Mrs. H. B. Byng, additional (Total to date $660); Dr. and Mrs. William B. Castle; J. H. Charlton; Russel Codman, Jr.; Miss Hannah B. Coffin; R. Perry Collins, additional (Total to date $200); Miss Margaret M. Curran; Fanny E. Cushing; Victor Macomber Cutter; Mrs. Charles Davis; Mrs. A. Post Fahnestock; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Foley; Mr. and Mrs. George Frost; Dr. Robert N. Ganz; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Greenberg; Miss Constance H. Hall, additional (Total to date $325); Mr. and Mrs. T. Pierpont Hazard; Percy M. Hendrie; Mrs. James G. Hinkle; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley; Miss Eleanor H. Jones; Mrs. Frederick H. Kennard; Joseph Lee; Mrs. John W. Linnell; Mr. and Mrs. Warren MacPherson; Edward C. Mansfield; Joseph G. Mazur; Dr. and Mrs. Joe V. Meigs; Mrs. Katharine M. Moore; Abner Morse; Mrs. Cabot J. Morse; Elbridge K. Newhall; Henry J. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac F. North; Mrs. M. Brooks Otis; Mrs. Horatio A. Phinney; Miss Eleanor Piper; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Potter, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Rice; Dr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent, additional (Total to date $850); Prof. Austin W. Scott; Prof. Sumner H. Slichter; Mrs. Earl S. Sloan; Daniel K. Snow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole, additional (Total to date $500); Dr. and Mrs. Horace P. Stevens; Beatrice Talbot; John Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Upham; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wait; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wallace; Mrs. George R. Wallace, Sr.; Stephen W. Weld; Howard Whitcomb; Mrs. Robert H. White; "In Memory of Murial Childs Whitney"; Manuel Wiz; Mrs. James H. Woods; Mr. and Mrs. George Wyner, additional (Total to date $1,200).

Companies and Employees

$22,759—First National Stores Incorporated and employees.
$17,666—New England Telephone & Telegraph Company employees, additional (Total to date $65,426).
$8,151—S. S. Pierce Company and employees, first report.
$7,799—Boston Edison Company employees, additional (Total to date $16,853).
$7,649—Boston Elevated Railway Officials and employees, additional (Total to date $43,067).
$3,717—Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc. employees.
$3,207—Boston & Maine Railroad employees, additional (Total to date $5,697).
$2,953—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
$2,659—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates employees, first report.
$2,560—Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc.
$2,250—New England Coke Company.
$1,694—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company employees.
$1,200—C. W. Whittier & Bro.
$1,083—Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees, additional (Total to date $5,286).
$1,078—Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$1,020—National Shawmut Bank employees, additional (Total to date $1,899).
$1,007—Patterson, Teele & Dennis employees.
$1,000—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.
$966—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees, additional (Total to date $6,698).
$856—Boston & Albany Railroad employees, additional (Total to date $1,388).
$778—New England Coke Company employees, first report.
$675—Household Finance Corporation of Massachusetts, additional (Total to date $775).
$632—New England Power Association & Affiliated Companies employees, additional (Total to date $2,615).
$615—Railway Express Agency Inc. employees, additional (Total to date $1,809).
$600—Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.
$581—Cities Service Oil Company and employees.
$579—State Street Trust Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,426).
$544—E. & F. King & Company Inc. employees.
$500—Boston Wharf Co.; Brink's, Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Company; New England Coal & Coke Company; Petroleum Heat & Power Company.
$490—Harvard Trust Company employees.
$452—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., employees.
$437—Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company employees, 100 per cent.
$411—Boston Tow Boat Company and Mystic Steamship Company employees, first report.
$400—Lewando's French Dyeing and Cleansing Company employees.
$375—Bonded Oil System.
$363—Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., employees.
$359—A. W. Perry, Inc. employees.
$352—First National Bank of Boston and Affiliated Companies employees, additional (Total to date $9,015).
$350—James D. Glunts & Company; Leo Wasserman.
$327—The First Boston Corporation employees.
$325—Atlas Finance Corporation; Isenberg Bros., Incorporated.
$305—George L. DeBlois & A. N. Maddison employees, first report.
$300—Cooley & Marvin; County Bank & Trust Company; United States Trust Company; H. C. Wainwright & Company; G. W. Walker & Co.
$294—United States Trust Company employees.
$292—Poor's Printing Company employees.
$282—Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and employees.
$280—Lubets & Lubets.
$275—Buckley & Scott Utilities, Inc., and employees; Personal Finance Company.
$274—Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., employees.
$262—Kidder Peabody & Co. employees.
$254—Coffin & Burr, Inc. employees.
$250—Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.; Isaac Endlar & Son; Keweenaw Land Association, Ltd.
$247—Merchants National Bank of Boston employees, additional (total to date $1,146).
$234—Minot, Williams & Bangs, Inc., employees.
$225—Herman B Cohen & Co.; John C. Kiley.
$225—Lee Higginson Corporation employees; Merchants Co-operative Bank employees.
$218—R. L. Day & Co. employees; Personal Finance Company employees.
$217—New England Trust Company employees, additional (total to date $723).
$213—New England Coal & Coke Company employees, first report.
$211—Douglass & Hunneman and employees.
$210—Kenmore Pharmacy.
$209—Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc. employees; White, Weld & Company employees.
$206—Boston News Bureau, Inc. employees.
$202—Walter Channing, Inc. and employees.
$200—The Atlantic Refining Company; R. M. Bradley & Company, Inc.; Goodman & Goodman; Henry Jenkins Transportation Company and employees; Proctor & Gamble Distributing Company; Irving M. Sobin Company, Inc.; Soucy & Company.
100 per cent—Second National Bank of Boston employees, additional (Total to date $887).
$191—R. M. Bradley & Company, Inc. employees; H. C. Wainwright & Company employees.
$189—Western Union Telegraph Company employees.
$184—Estabrook and Company employees; Paine Webber & Company employees.
$181—Tucker Anthony & Company employees.
$180—Central Management Association and employees.
$177—National Rockland Bank of Boston employees, additional. (Total to date $292.)
$171—Cambridge Gas Light Company employees, additional. (Total to date $583.)
$169—Townsend Anthony & Tyson employees.
$151—Burr, Gannett & Company employees.
$150—American Finance Corporation; Hornblower & Weeks employees; Frederick E. Johnston; Frank H. Purington.
$136—Soucy & Company employees.
$127—Hayden Stone & Company employees.
$125—Cromwell & Cabot, Inc.; Workingmen's Loan Association.
$121—Chandler Hovey & Company and employees.
$120—F. L. Putnam & Company, Inc. and employees.
$119—Volunteer Co-operative Bank employees.
$114—Old Colony Gas Company employees, first report.
$113—The Morris Plan Banking Company of Boston employees.
$112—Cromwell & Cabot, Inc., employees.
$111—County Bank & Trust Company employees.
$110—Pilgrim Acceptance & Finance Corporation.
$109—B. F. White & Company and employees.
$108—North Station Industrial Building, Inc., and employees.
$107—Public Operating Company employees.
$102—Cambridge Trust Company employees.
$101—Arthur Perry & Company, Inc., employees.
$100—Adams Security Company; American Airlines, Inc., employees; The Boston Management Corporation; Boyle Brothers; Ralph G. Carpenter; Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc., employees; Clinton Market Company; Myer Dana and Associates, additional (Total to date $1,850); Gauley Coal Land Company; Haskins & Sells; Lazard Freres & Company; Lebanon Woolen Mills Corporation; Lenox Jewelry Inc.; Markson Brothers; Merit Oil Company; additional (Total to date $200); Niles Management, Inc.; Raft & Swanson, Inc.; Rogers Jewelry Company; Sallinger's Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Henry W. Savage Inc.; Sleeper & Dunlop; Stabile Bank & Trust Company; University Trust Company; Warren Institution for Savings employees.

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Just Like Characters Out of a Novel

By a Staff Photographer

And That's Exactly Who They Are—From Dickens' Novels

Left to right: Mrs. Marion Lawrence Higgins as "Mrs. Jarley"; Miss Hazel Waltz as "Dora Copperfield"; and Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley as "Flora Finching." These and other characters from the pages of the Old Master will take part in a celebration in his honor Feb. 8.

Dickens' Favorite American City Honors Him

"Boston," Charles Dickens wrote in 1844, "is what I would like the whole United States to be." And Boston has never forgotten it. The annual dinner at the Parker House Thursday celebrates not only an important addition to a family in the Commercial Road, Portsmouth, Feb. 7, 1812, but also the establishment just 21 years ago of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

Since the Branch's coming of age coincides with leap year there is nothing particularly astonishing in the fact that Mr. Dickens, alias Frank W. C. Hersey, should be surrounded at the head table, this year, by exclusively female characters from the novels. If Dora's sweetness palls, Betsy Trotwood will doubtless relieve the situation by some observation with a tang to it. Mrs. Micawber will be there, in an unusual role of independency, without even the customary infant Micawber in the crook of her elbow.

Mrs. Jellyby will for once rest from her strenuous correspondence in behalf of the unsuspecting natives of Borrio-boola Gha. Mrs. Nickleby, and Mrs. Jarley, whose waxworks are as famous, and to some persons as genuine, as those of Madame Tussaud; and Flora Finching will contribute their varying charms. Certainly the group will include the irresistible Sairey Gamp. Who could keep her away? Mrs. Gamp, with her gig umbrella, her husky voice and moist eye, "which she had a remarkable power of turning up, and only showing the white of," will be very much there, for, it will be remembered, she loved a celebration, and "went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zent and relish." No one will be quite certain, of course, but it is possible that the fictitious friend of Mrs. Gamp's—Mrs. Harris—will preside invisibly over the conversation of her faithful admirer.

The Rev. Warren Prince Landers will propose a toast to "The Immortal Memory." After the dinner "Mr. Dickens" and his friends will hold a reception. The Boston organization is one of hundreds of branches of the Fellowship, scattered in all parts of the world. Headquarters is at 48 Doughty Street, in the Holborn district of London, where Dickens wrote portions of "The Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," and part of "Barnaby Rudge."

Speech Curb Seen As More Indirect

Freedom of speech in the United States faces greater danger these days from indirect, outside sources than it does from any direct attempts to muzzle those whose business it is to inform American audiences. So Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Church, advised members of the Charles Street Forum in Boston yesterday afternoon.

Bishop McConnell was particularly concerned with restrictions imposed upon freedom of religious speech. He declared:

"At the present time, the danger is not in any direct attack upon free speech, but in ways of control to see that free speech does not get an adequate chance. A minister standing before an audience does not need anyone to tell him that he must not preach certain things. But if he does not speak out, he does not get an invitation to come again."

The Bishop continued by saying that many men whom the public should hear are forced to remain silent because they are not asked to render their opinions.

"This is just as deadly as breaking up a meeting because you cannot get back at it," concluded Bishop McConnell, declaring that freedom of speech is interfered with by making it "impossible to get certain things said."

Airline Muffles The Wedding Bells

The new no-marriage-for-one-year rule that American Airlines has imposed on new stewardesses runs counter to the belief that romance and business cannot mix.

The company, in seeking applicants for 80 new "ladies of the air," acknowledged today that romance and business do mix—to such an extent that it is asking all its new stewardesses to put off the romance and to stay with the company for one year.

American is held to be the first company ever to ask a non-marriage promise from its new stewardesses. The problem of girls leaving the company to get married has vexed all the carriers. American's request, therefore, is expected to lengthen the turnover period slightly.

Pointing out that American Airlines spends much time, effort and money in the training it gives to new girls, N. K. Wilson, Passenger Service Supervisor, said that the average length of time each stewardess remains with the company is about three years. Recently, however, he said, several girls have resigned shortly after beginning their flying duties. Now, however, it is asking them to stay for one year.

Maine's G.O.P. Delegates To Go Unpledged?

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 5—In connection with the request of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) to the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine the bargaining agency for employees of the big Pepperell textile plant in Biddeford, it is declared that the request came only after "most peaceful and orderly organizational efforts," and that for several weeks amicable conferences had been held with the mill management.

Although the union has been conducting a series of organizational meetings elsewhere in the State, notably at Lewiston where there are four sizable plants, George Jarbar, State Director of the C. I. O., gave no indication that immediate requests for elections, other than at Biddeford, would be made. The union, he said, already has contracts at Madison, Waterville and Skowhegan.

G. O. P. Convention Call

State Chairman J. Fred O'Connell has sent out the formal call for 1,690 delegates to be named for the Republican convention at Portland, April 4. The call will now bring action from town and city committees throughout the State.

There is nothing at this time to indicate that Maine's Republican National delegation will go instructed for any candidate.

Two candidates for the G. O. P. nomination, Thomas E. Dewey and Robert A. Taft, so far have visited the State and both were cordially received by party leaders in Portland.

Appointment Praised

Recipient of editorial commendation, this week, has been Gov. Lewis O. Barrows for his appointment of Joel Earnest, a New Yorker, former Director of the Emergency Relief Bureau in New York City, to the post of Commissioner of Health and Welfare.

Doubtless one of the most difficult and important jobs in the State's administrative setup, it involves the directing of the State's entire relief program, institutions excluded.

It formerly included the latter but because of the complexities of running institutions the Legislature at its last session chose to divide the duties and established a position of Director of Institutions.

Into the latter job has moved veteran George W. Leadbetter who for years handled the whole job as Commissioner of Health and Welfare.

Boston Skaters To Use Own Rink

The Boston Skating Club carnival will be given this year in its own rink on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton on March 7, 8, 9 and 10. Charles M. Rotch, President of the Club, made this announcement at a buffet supper on Saturday evening in honor of the Boston skaters departing for the Cleveland national figure skating tournament.

It had been impossible, he said, to obtain a reservation at the Boston Garden on those dates, and so the club had concluded that, after all, there's no place like home. "It's so much more chummy than the Garden," as Mr. Rotch put it. And the cheers of the club members indicated that they were like-minded. The Club rink, built last year, will seat some 1,400 or 1,500 for each performance. There will be evening performances Thursday, Friday and Saturday and an afternoon show on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Guy Owen, better known as Maribel Vinson, is coaching the show.

Hotel Promotes Gillen

Joseph F. Gillen has been promoted to be credit Manager of Hotel Statler, it was announced today by Manager D. B. Stanbro. He succeeds Thomas F. Troy, who has transferred to Hotel Statler, St. Louis, as Executive Assistant Manager.

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FEBRUARY 10

Air Line Does Its Bit

R. J. Keller

Robert S. Swain **Agnes E. Rebman**

Senior Vice-Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, Boston Community Fund, accepts $500 check contributed by American Airlines from Stewardess Rebman of Winthrop, Mass.

'B-r-r-r-Boston-Eskimo Cold!'

The Mayokoks are in town—that is, Mayokok and his wife Seelook and their four children are.

They're the Eskimo family in Boston for the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, which has transformed Mechanics Building into a series of "outdoor" panoramas.

Mayokok doesn't like the States. "Too big," he says. As for New York, "it seems all mixed up."

Mayokok and Seelook are young. "A nice young couple," their friends probably say when they see them walking down the "street" in the little village of 200 people where they make their home, away up in Cape Prince of Wales. Boston they find too cold.

Mayokok didn't enjoy the trip, either by boat to Seattle or across the continent to New York. He likes home best. So does Seelook. But there's a difference. Mayokok misses his own dogs. There are 12 Eskimo dogs at the exhibit with Mayokok and his family. But these don't belong to Mayokok. And even if they were his own dogs, he'd miss driving the team.

Seelook misses her friends. They sit around and talk after their household (do they say "igloold"?) tasks are over. Seelook giggled when she said that. "Just talk," that's what the girls do in Eskimoland for amusement. But although Seelook misses home friends, and home dishes, she's enjoyed the trip. She likes seeing "everything so different." Seelook likes home, but she likes the change, too.

Mayokok gave the children's Eskimo names. The oldest boy has just reached school age. His name is Weokona, or Bert. The next boy is Argutuk, which means Seal-Oil Container. His other name is Thornton. Then there's a little girl, named Tumaysuk, meaning, Leaving No Tracks. Her Christian name is Gladys. And then there's the "baby." The baby is Ongoona, or Everett.

Mayokok's own name means, he said, Climbing Up. Seelook says his Christian name is Robert. Seelook likes her other name, which is Esther.

They had quite a trip of it to Boston, in a station wagon. They left New York at 12:30 in the afternoon, arrived in Boston about 10 o'clock that night. Then they had to visit around three hours while their "boss," David Irwin, scouted them out a place to stay.

The family has been wintering at Captain Mack's Farm in Pomton Lakes, N. J. That's something like home—but only a very little like it, Mayokok said. There's nothing to do but just sit around.

Sportsmen's Show Events Draw Crowds

Judging by the turnstyle count shortly after the doors opened at the Sportsman's Show today, patrons bid to outnumber the 21,000 mark set up yesterday, the second day of the Mechanics Building exhibit. The main hall was well filled with spectators this afternoon for the events in the big pool, exhibitions of accuracy and distance in casting, log rolling and canoe events.

Wearing "sneakers" instead of the customary spiked boots of the lumber camps, two young girls, Mary Jean Malott and Marietta Phipps, are individual stars in the log rolling contests. They learned their difficult feat as children on the Chippewa River in Wisconsin, and include in their repertoire jumping chairs, skipping rope and jumping through hoops while balancing a circular log bobbing in the pool.

The exhibits and booths continue to attract hundreds seeking information for impending vacations. The State exhibits are particularly complete and illustrate what New England is doing in the conservation of its wild life. Canada joins this contingent with elaborate set-ups of the territory it is promoting for vacation trade.

In addition to the log rolling and canoe tilting contests, spectators may watch the chips fly at the log chopping competition and see Maine lumberjacks at work on the log-sawing contests.

The show is open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m., with tournament exhibitions daily at 3 and 8:15 p. m.

Brighton Democrat Files First Delegate Papers

First to file papers at City Hall for selection as district delegate from Boston to the National Democratic convention was John Gerard Sullivan of Brighton, who Friday filed papers for delegate from the ninth district.

Although only 135 signatures are required in filing papers, Mr. Sullivan produced nearly 500.

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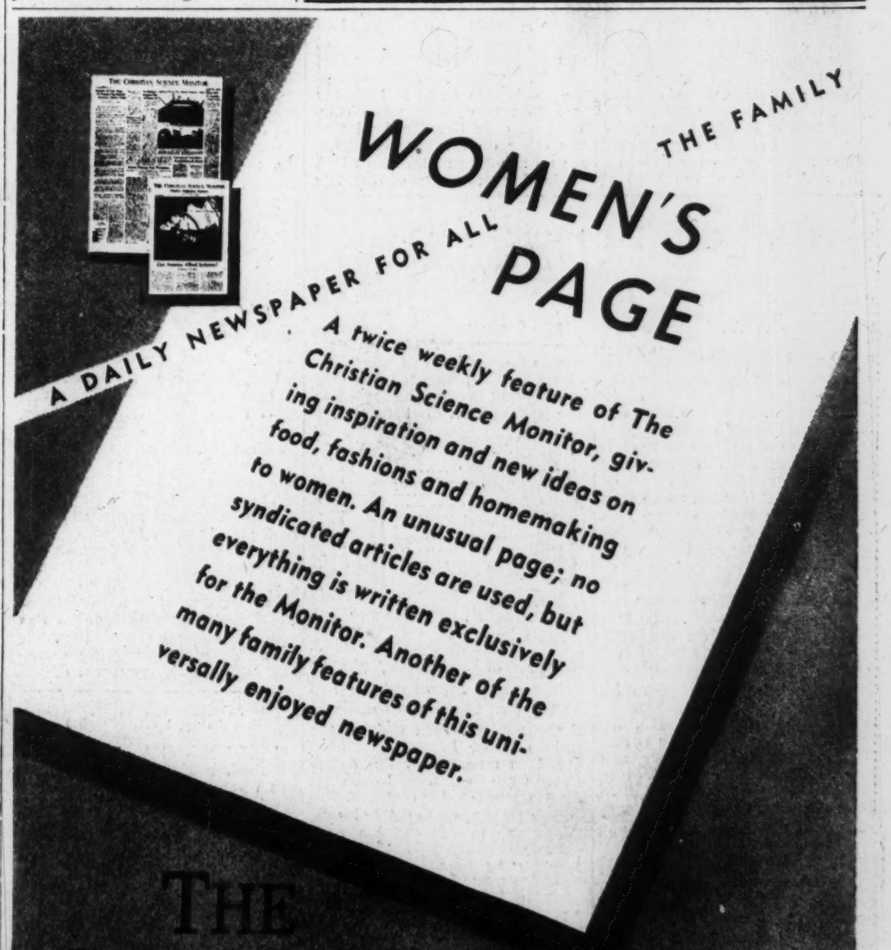
FRITZ H. GUSTAFSON, Assistant Cashier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WP-1

Dutton Crew Fail to Impress Boston Hockey Fans—Olympics Near Last Chance

Americans Miss Eddie Shore As Bruins Score Seven Goals

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time the hockey fans of Boston were well aware that their Bruins would not go far without their Eddie Shore. Last night the situation had altered for the Bruins are doing very well without their Eddie Shore, but the New York Americans, who recently acquired the veteran, looked pretty sad without him. The Bruins soundly trounced the Amerks, 7 to 1, while Shore caught his breath in Springfield after traveling far and wide playing hockey for the Springfield Indians and the Amerks.

At that, Manager Red Dutton of the Amerks, who had ordered Shore to stay in Springfield, had cause for concern that his orders were not being carried out. A couple of hours before game time he phoned Shore at Springfield to make certain the big fellow had not left unannounced for Boston. Shore wanted to play here and had requested permission as late as Friday afternoon, but Dutton was firm. Had Shore been in the line-up the Bruins still would have won, but the avalanche of seven goals might have been stemmed somewhat.

Both Goalies Trounced

The victory was an easy one for the Bruins, but important. Rangers were in a scoring mood over in New York and fired nine goals past Wilfie Cude, who had been recalled by Canadiens from New Haven. It was a rather rough reception for the Welchman, but no worse than Claude Borque, his successor, had in the nets for New Haven the previous night when Springfield, with Owner Shore back in the line-up, whipped Bourque's team, 9 to 3.

Brimsek rightfully should have had a shutout. The Amerks gave him a few hard shots to handle but he was equal to the occasions until 8:31 of the third period when the Bruins became careless on defense and Amerks scored while milling around in Boston territory. Lorne Carr tallied with Art Chapman and Harvey Jackson assisting. This time and one other in the third period the Amerks staged rallies with Big Nels Stewart, normally a certain scorer when alone in front of a goaltender, missing two tries.

The Americans looked woefully weak in all departments. They did not have their two best defensemen, Shore and Allan Murray, and the protection was of minor league calibre. Pat Egan filled in and tried hard, but the defense lacked steadiness and experience. Bruin attacks filtered through with monotonous regularity and only the spectacular goaltending of Earl Robertson kept the local score down to single figures.

The Bruins were slow to get underway, as usual. They were held to a single goal in the first period with Flash Hollett, Eddie Wiseman (the latter came here in trade for Shore) assisting Herb Cain to beat Robertson at 11:53. The attack warmed up in the second session when Buzz Boll drew a penalty and Bauer teamed with Clapper and Schmidt. Two more were scored by Hill and Cowley and in the third period Hollett, Cowley and Dumart ran the total to seven.

* * *

Eleven players figured in the Bruin scoring . . . Only Hamill, Crawford and Art Jackson failed . . . There are several openings going to be available in the Amerks' line-up next season if Red Dutton can find replacements . . . He is not satisfied with the team. . . . There are too many veterans who have no speed or dash to furnish the extra effort needed to win hockey games.

* * *

Red Hamill played a sound and satisfactory game at defense for the Bruins . . . Now the problem is whether to keep him there, use Hollett for a utility forward and defenseman, and what to do with Des Smith . . . Bruins practiced at the Arena this noon despite last night's game . . . They wanted to loosen up in preparation for Rangers tomorrow night . . . The Ranger game is a complete sell-out.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

(1) New York—Davey Kerr, goal tender for the New York Rangers, has proven that he is the best in the business and leads all candidates for the Georges Vezina Trophy, awarded each season to the hockey net-tender least scored upon in the National Hockey League. The equipment worn by Kerr during the game weighs between 23 and 25 pounds. (2) New York—Chuck Fenske, former Wisconsin ace, won the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy in the Wanamaker Mile, feature event of the 53d annual Millrose track and field meet. He beat Mile King Glenn Cunningham in the fast time of 4m. 7.4s. (3) Augusta, Ga.—Bobby Jones, often called the greatest golfer of all time, gets in some serious practice for the 1940 Augusta Masters' tourney, the only competitive event he now enters. The famous tourney will be held in April. (4) Schenectady, N. Y.—Leo Freisinger of Chicago, world's famous amateur, who won the North American speed skating championship, is pictured as he crossed the finish line first to take the men's half-mile event in the semifinals. Del Lamb, Milwaukee's contribution to two Olympic skating teams, who battled Freisinger all the way, is close on his heels.

Quebec Six Next on List For Local Amateur Sextet

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Sherbrooke	22	10	3	147	108	47
Boston*	16	9	4	91	94	42
Lachine	16	14	6	112	105	38
St. Hyacinthe	18	13	1	145	135	37
Valleyfield	13	18	5	113	116	31
Verdun	13	17	3	122	104	29
Shawinigan	14	21	1	105	134	29
Quebec	10	20	3	105	144	23

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 3

Sherbrooke 4, Boston 2.

Results Feb. 4

Lachine 2, Valleyfield 1.
Shawinigan 7, Quebec 4.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Lachine at St. Hyacinthe; Shawinigan at Verdun.
Wednesday: St. Hyacinthe at Lachine.
Thursday: Shawinigan at Sherbrooke.
Friday: Quebec at Boston.
Sunday: Quebec at Boston; Shawinigan at St. Hyacinthe; Valleyfield at Verdun.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With an even break the best they could get in their two-game series with Sherbrooke over the week end, Boston Olympics today began the final drive of the Provincial Hockey League schedule with dwindling hopes of catching the Raiders in their private duel for first place.

Both Sherbrooke and the Olympics have six games left before the play-offs begin, but neither meets the other again during the regular season. In the five games between the two this winter, the local sextet holds a one-game margin. The first went to the Raiders 8-0, and then the Olympics captured the next two 3-2 and 3-1. Last week end the O's took the first affair 4-3 in an overtime struggle, while the Raiders snapped back to victory in the second 4-2.

Meet Beavers

Next Friday night and Sunday afternoon, the O's are scheduled to play Quebec Beavers at the Garden, while on Feb. 22 and 23 the St. Hyacinthe Gaels come to town, with the Verdun Bulldogs winding up the regular schedule March 1 and 3. Still five points behind Sherbrooke, the Olympics must win every game while the Raiders are dropping three of their six games to end the season on top.

Whatever occurs, however, the Olympics are sure of a play-off berth. Even should they drop their remaining contests, neither of the two last-place teams—Shawinigan and Quebec—can earn enough points to forge ahead of the locals. Shawinigan has five games left, which if won would give 10 points for a total of 39; Quebec has eight games left, which if won would give it a final total of 39. Today the Olympics have 42 points.

O's Hold Edge

The Beavers, new to the league this season, have not seemed to be able to get rolling under the leadership of George (Buck) Boucher, former National Hockey League defenseman with the old Ottawa Senators. They have managed only 10 wins and three ties in 33 games, and in their last start dropped a 7-4 verdict to Shawinigan. The Beavers, who do not play again until they arrive in Boston, have dropped two out of three games to the Olympics this season.

'Pic Points

The Olympics' drew a total of 31,609 paying customers for the two games with Sherbrooke, with Saturday night's attendance of 16,191 setting a record both for the Olympics and for amateur hockey in Boston. In fact, the crowd is said to be the second largest ever to see a hockey game in the Hub, with the 16,321 who saw the Bruins play the Canadiens Feb. 21, 1936 holding first place. Both of these crowds, however, probably fall below the one which witnessed the opening game of the 1928 N. H. L. season between Bruins and Canadiens, in which the patrons broke down the doors so that it was impossible to make an official count.

* * *

In Friday night's game, the third period got underway with nobody on the Sherbrooke bench, although the Raiders had six men on the ice. None of the experienced hockey writers could recall ever having seen the like before. When the substitutes did return, there were only three of them, and the whole Sherbrooke outfit was a tired team when the overtime session ended. The Raiders brought 11 men with them, but two were injured during the game.

* * *

Sherbrooke missed Charlie Tourville, standout defenseman. Tourville is a member of the Canadian Army, and was told by U. S. authorities that if he crossed the border, he would be interned in the United States throughout the duration of the war.

* * *

On Saturday, the last of the 4,000 reserved seats was sold at 6 p. m., with not even Coach Hago Harrington able to find an extra one at game time. The huge crowd saw a good game, with Goalies Ted Frazier and Connie Dion stealing the spotlight. The teams played to a 2-2 tie in the third period, and it appeared as though overtime was in order, but Sherbrooke scored twice in the last two minutes.

New Syracuse Star Enters B. A. A. 1000-Yard Special

The Lapham 1,000-yard special in the 51st annual B. A. A. Games at Boston Garden next Saturday night is looking better each day. Yesterday, Chairman "Des" Wadsworth of the games committee announced that Tom Keane, dean of track activities at Syracuse University, has developed another great middle distance runner, and is sending him to Boston for his first invasion of big time meets.

The youngster is Lynn Radcliffe, a sophomore, who in Keano's own words "is a natural." Last year as a freshman, Radcliffe ran anchor on the relay team against Cornell and Colgate and did 50.2s in flat shoes on a flat floor. He has run the mile outdoors in 4m. 21s., and only last week ran a half mile on the 12-lap track at Syracuse inside 1m. 58s., which is the best time ever turned in on that track. Radcliffe, according to Keane, has turned in a 600-yard performance in trial almost as fast as Eddie O'Brien ever did when he was ruling middle distance aces.

The field in the Lapham special now includes John Borican, world indoor recordholder for one half mile, and winner of the 1,000 at the B. A. A. Games last year; Wayne Rideout, winner of the Cheverous 1,000 at the Prout Games in the Garden a week ago last Saturday; Howie Borck, former intercollegiate indoor 600-yard and outdoor one-mile king; Joseph Zeitler, Manhattan; Harlan Woods, B. A. A.; Don Smith, University of Maine, N. E. I. C. A. A. A. half-mile and mile champion outdoors, and Theodore Clarke of R. I. State. Long John Woodruff, the 1936 Olympic 800-meter champion, is expected to join the field.

Wadsworth also announced yesterday that the field had been filled for the "Pat Dengis Memorial Three-Mile Run." The list to go to the mark includes Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Westerly, R. I.; Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Johnny Kelley, Arlington; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York; Frank M. Darrah, Norfolk Young Men's Association; Paul Donato, Boston, and George Durgin, Boston A. A. A. Here is a race that is causing more comment all over New England than any other on the program. They are all shooting at Pawson's New England indoor record of 15m. 7.1s.

Boston Skaters to Leave For Nationals Tomorrow

Skates sharpened and costumes packed, 12 members of the Skating Club of Boston will be off tomorrow for the national figure skating tournament in Cleveland to be held Feb. 9 and 10. Some will be defending titles already won; others will be seeking new laurels, and a few will be entering national competition for the first time.

Joan Tozzer, having worn the crown of ladies' national figure skating champion for two successive years, is eager to add the 1940 model to her collection, particularly since this may be her last appearance in the national event. After her marriage to Philip E. Spalding, Jr., in the summer, she will make her home in Honolulu. So Miss Tozzer goes to Cleveland with a real incentive to defend her title, come what may, and end her skating career on the high note of another victory

Faces Miss Steneuf

The task will not be made any easier, however, by the entrance of Hedy Steneuf into American competition this year. Miss Steneuf, former Austrian skater, who was second in the world championships last year and third the year before, has just become naturalized and will participate in the tournament as a member of the Chicago Skating Club.

Another competitor whom Miss Tozzer will have to outskate if she is to retain her crown, will be her friend, Gretchen Merrill, who won the junior honors last year. Miss Merrill has been putting in four hours of practice a day preparatory to challenging Miss Tozzer for the senior title, and is a very up and coming young lady in the figure skating world.

Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox, senior pair champions for the past two years, will be out on the ice together again to defend their title.

Younger Skaters

Dorothy Glazier, Roberta Jenks, and Betsy Nichols have their hearts set on the junior singles crown, and Miss Glazier, skating with Stephen Tanner, will make a bid this year for the junior pair laurels. Although Miss Nichols has been off her skates for a week or two due to an injured ankle, she feels confident that it will be as good as ever again by the time she arrives in Cleveland.

Leslie Glazier, Fay Kirby, Sylvia Van Ness, Grace Eddy, and John A. Leith will make their debut this year in national competition, entering the novice class. Ten-year-old Leslie is the youngest of the contestants from Boston, and probably will be the youngest skater to compete in Cleveland.

These boys and girls were given a send-off by the club members at the club rink on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton on Saturday night. At a buffet supper given in their honor, each of the Cleveland-bound skaters was presented with a gift by Charles M. Rotch, club president. Mr. Rotch will be in Cleveland, also, as one of the judges, and Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, editor of the magazine Skating, has been chosen as another judge from Boston.

Josephine Ripley

Harvard to Meet Dartmouth In Return Game at Hanover

Triple I Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	0	40	6	10
Queen's	3	2	31	17	6
McGill	2	0	12	3	4
Dartmouth	1	3	13	32	2
Princeton	1	2	11	25	2
Harvard	1	2	4	12	0
Yale	0	3	8	24	0

Result Feb. 3

Princeton 7, Dartmouth 3.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Princeton	1	0	7	3	2
Dartmouth	1	1	8	11	2
Harvard	0	1	4	5	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0

Games This Week

Monday: Princeton at McGill.
Friday: McGill at Queen's.
Saturday: McGill at Toronto; Harvard at Dartmouth*.

* Also a Quadrangular League game.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston College	5	0	40	12	10
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Northeastern	3	3	28	33	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
M. I. T.	2	3½	17	20	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	5	10	27	0

Games This Week

Tuesday: Boston University vs. M. I. T., and Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Arena.
Thursday: New Hampshire at Bowdoin.
Friday: M. I. T. at Colby.
Saturday: M. I. T. at Bowdoin; Boston College at Colby; Northeastern at Middlebury.

Eleven league games—seven in the New England Intercollegiate and four in the Triple I—mark this week's action among the college hockey sextets.

But headlining the news this morning—albeit in reverse English—was the fact that Eddie Jeremiah's Dartmouth six was in possession of its first defeat in three years in the Quadrangular Hockey League, and its second defeat by an American team since Jeremiah inaugurated his regime at Hanover. Princeton was the protagonist in the drama Saturday night, skating off the stage with a 7-3 victory.

Indians Won First

The Indians have the whole week to mull the thing over, for they do not play another league contest until Saturday, when Harvard goes to Hanover for a return go. Dartmouth won the first game of their annual two-game series 5-4 in overtime in Boston last month.

The Tigers from Princeton have continued north for an engagement with McGill at Montreal tonight. In the other Triple I League games the Redmen meet Queen's at Kingston Friday and Toronto at Toronto Saturday. And it will be a surprise if McGill, which has long ruled intercollegiate hockey on both sides of the border, can go through the week end undefeated. The Redmen will have their hands full with Queen's, and will probably have more than their hands full with Toronto. Ace Bailey's varsity Blue has won 11 straight games, scoring 74 goals to 17 for the opposition.

B. C. vs. Colby

In the New England League, the contest of primary importance takes place Saturday when Boston College meets Colby at Waterville. The Eagles are now out in front in the race, with five straight victories, while the Mules are close on their heels with four wins as against one loss. If B. C. wins, the trophy is as good as theirs.

In other games, Boston University and M. I. T., and Northeastern and New Hampshire will meet in a double-header at the Arena tomorrow evening. The Terriers, who have won the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy for the past two seasons, will set out to overtake B. C. and Colby, although they will find the Engineers an improved sextet from the one they defeated 5-1 in the opening game of the league season.

Harvard vs. Juniors

On Thursday the New Hampshire Wildcats, who have yet to win an official contest, play Bowdoin at Brunswick, while on Friday Tech goes to Waterville to meet Colby. On Saturday six teams go into action with the settings in Maine and Vermont. Tech plays at Bowdoin; B. C. plays at Colby; and Northeastern plays at Middlebury. Harvard will play the only non-league game of the week in Boston, when it meets the Junior Olympics at the Garden Wednesday evening. Other outstanding contests see Dartmouth host to Boston University Wednesday, and Princeton playing Army at Princeton Saturday.

G. C.

Master and Pupil Here

Wide World

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paavo Nurmi and Taisto Maki, Finland's two greatest runners, past and present, who arrived in this country Feb. 3 to participate in a series of coast-to-coast sports shows for the benefit of Finnish relief, get off to a real start with the aid of former President Herbert Hoover, who heads the Finnish Relief Fund. Hoover acclaimed them as "ambassadors of one of the greatest sporting nations of the world to the sportsmen of America." The three are pictured at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Left to right: Hoover, Maki and Nurmi.

Dartmouth, Broberg Are Pace Setters in Eastern

As they were at this time a year ago, Dartmouth and its great scorer, Gus Broberg, top the team and individual standings in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today. The Big Green can gain a firmer hold on its position during the competition this week, when it will meet Harvard and Yale.

By taking Princeton, up to then undefeated in league competition, last Saturday, the defending Indians scored their third victory in four games and took a half-game lead over the embattled Tigers, now in second place with two and one. Princeton had scored its second victory earlier in the week when it overcame Yale.

The Green, leading throughout, defeated Princeton by 56 to 33, marking the third time this season it has gone over 50 points. All three of its victories were scored on the home floor, however, and its long defeat—by Columbia in overtime—came in New York. In its two games this week, Dartmouth will face Harvard, which it defeated before, and Yale. The Cantabs will be met in Cambridge, the Blue in Hanover. Yale's defeat at Princeton last Wednesday sent it into a tie for third place with Cornell, each with two and two. Harvard has won one and lost one.

Broberg did not play the chief scoring role in the Princeton victory, but he did sink 12 points and brought his total for four games to 60, an average of 15 per game. The league's record-breaking scorer last year, he now heads his nearest rival, Cornell's Jim Bennett, by six points, while Columbia's Albie Myers is third with 53. Dartmouth's Charles Pearson and Yale's co-captain, Tom Erickson, are tied for fourth with 40. Each of the leaders has played four games. Pearson, a sophomore, jumped into the select circle by scoring 20 points, as many as he had tallied in his three previous games, against Princeton.

Both Cornell and Princeton face opportunities to get back into the thick of the race this week, the Tigers tackling Harvard and Cornell playing host to Pennsylvania. The leading individual scorers follow:

Name and College	Goals Fld.	Goals Fl.	Pts.
Broberg, Dartmouth	20	20	60
Bennett, Cornell	21	12	54
Myers, Columbia	24	5	53
Pearson, Dartmouth	16	8	40
Erickson, Yale	17	6	40
Farmer, Dartmouth	12	12	36
Sullivan, Dartmouth	10	12	32
Ingley, Yale	13	3	29
Cobb, Yale	13	3	29
Ramsey, Cornell	13	2	28
Naylor Columbia	10	6	26

Picinich a Manager

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Val J. Picinich, of Nobleboro, Maine, former major league catcher and for the past two seasons manager of the Milford, Del., club of the Eastern Shore League, has been signed as manager of the Allentown Club of the Inter-state League for the 1940 season.

Picinich broke into major league ball with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1916.

New Tank Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale swimming team set a new world's record in the 400-yard freestyle relay Saturday as it defeated Amherst, 55 to 20, in a dual meet in the Payne Whitney pool.

Yale's relay team of Kelly, Pope, Ducan, and Johnson swam the distance in 3m. 30.7s., lowering by 6s. the old mark of 3:31.3 set by a New York Athletic Club team in 1939.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C
Dartmouth	3	1	198	146	.750
Princeton	2	1	100	114	.667
Yale	2	2	162	137	.500
Cornell	2	2	125	123	.500
Harvard	1	1	73	86	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	101	142	.333
Columbia	1	3	138	149	.250

Result Feb. 3

Dartmouth 56, Princeton 33.

A's Sign Collegian

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Autry Mitchell, a right-handed pitcher, has been signed by the Athletics for their western training trip.

Roy Mack, A's business manager, said infielder Fred Chapman recommended Mitchell. He attended Wake Forest College, North Carolina.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Lehigh 20½, Yale 11½.
Army 17, Rutgers 9.
Minnesota 19, Iowa 9.
Colgate 22½, Springfield 9½.
Penn State 26, Princeton 6.
Maryland 25, Johns Hopkins 13.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Rutgers 19, Princeton 12.
Newark 12, Drew 5.
Army 22, Fordham 4.
Navy 14, Baltus Club 13.
Wisconsin 9, Marquette 8.
Michigan State 10, Notre Dame 7.
Western Reserve 9, Detroit 7.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Yale 15, Princeton 9.
Harvard 13, Army 12.
Princeton J. V. 19, Essex Troop 8.

Events

Monday, Feb. 5

Amateur boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, Feb. 6

Northeastern vs. New Hampshire and Boston University vs. M. I. T. at Arena in evening (hockey).
Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers at Garden in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Wednesday, Feb. 7

Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Worcester Academy at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard vs. Junior Olympics at Garden in evening (hockey).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Exeter at Skating Club of Boston Rink, Brighton (hockey).

Thursday, Feb. 8

Junior Olympics vs. Boston Rangers at Garden in evening.
Public skating at Arena in morning.

Friday, Feb. 9

M. I. T. vs. Penn at Cambridge (squash).
Boston Olympics vs. Quebec Beavers at Garden in evening (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.

Saturday, Feb. 10

M. I. T. vs. Bowdoin at University Club (swimming).
B. A. A. track meet at Garden in evening.
M. I. T. vs. Middlebury at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge (basketball).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Andover at Cambridge (basketball and wrestling).
Harvard Varsity, Team A, vs. Penn at Cambridge (squash).
Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge (swimming).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Worcester Academy at Cambridge (swimming).
Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Boston "Y" (varsity and freshman basketball).
Boston University vs. Clark at B. U. gym (basketball).
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory: Ramblers vs Harvard Junior Varsity; Cavalry vs. Harvard Freshmen; Blue Hill vs. Fairview.
Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Somerville vs. Malden; Brockton vs. Hudson; Dedham vs. Natick; Brookline vs. Lexington.
Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon; Melrose vs. Arlington; Stoneham vs. Cambridge Latin; Rindge Tech vs. Medford; Newton vs. Belmont.
Boston University vs. Coast Guard at University Club (swimming).

Sunday, Feb. 11

Boston Olympics vs. Quebec Beavers at Garden in afternoon (hockey).
Public skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Yale 7, Princeton 2.
Yale Freshmen 7, Haverford 0.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 3

Navy 33, Penn State 21.

Sports Around the Hub

Chuck Fenske New Mile King

Chuck Fenske's brilliant performance in the Millrose Games at New York Saturday night has revived the favorite subject of the indoor track crowd—the possibility of a four-minute mile. After the Wisconsin ace turned in an amazing 4m. 7.4s. Wanamaker victory on the Madison Square Garden boards, critics were unanimous in their belief that he might shave 4.4 seconds from Glenn Cunningham's Dartmouth record of 4m. 4.4s A special race on the track at Hanover may soon be arranged.

Fenske this winter has improved with each start. At the moment he must be at his peak, or close to it. When the B. A. A. Games are run off at the Boston Garden next Saturday evening, the Hub one-mile mark of 4m. 10s. is almost certain to disappear. Fenske missed it by three tenths of a second in beating Cunningham to the tape in the recent Prout Games.

This must be a deeply disappointing season for the veteran Cunningham, who has announced that it will be his last. In succession he has run 4m. 13s., 4m. 11s., and 4m. 7.7s. miles, but finished second every time. Like Fenske, the Kansan is now in top condition and cannot be forgotten when the field walks to the starting line for the B. A. A. mile.

* * *

A club roster listing 39 players, six of whom are local products, was released over the week end by the Bees. Among the pitchers are Jim Hickey of North Abington, George Barnicle of Fitchburg, Joe Callahan of East Boston, Tom Earley of Roxbury and Billy Weir of Melrose. One of the catchers is Stanley Andrews of Lynn.

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Outstanding among the new pitchers are Al Piechota, a right-hander, who won 16 games for Kansas City and compiled a 2.88 earned-run average, and Callahan, winner of 19 games with Bob Coleman's Three-I League club at Evansville. The initial squad of Bees' regulars reports at Bradenton on March 1 with the full team due no later than March 8.

* * *

Harvard athletes were active over the week end. The varsity basketball team returned to the court and defeated Tufts by a 40-to-38 score, with sophomore Johnny Buckley sinking 16 points. The Crimson freshman five lost to Tufts frosh, 39 to 25. At Williamstown, Harvard won the annual winter carnival of the Outing Club of Williams College. Dartmouth finished second. The Crimson swimming team triumphed at Springfield College, 41 to 34, with Captain Cutler setting a new McCurdy pool record of 2m. 14.8s. in the 220-yard freestyle.

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In other basketball games involving local teams, the Boston University Terriers bowed to Springfield College here, 49-40, and Northeastern lost to New Hampshire at Durham, 53-37.

* * *

In the feature race of the Silver Skates Derby at the Boston Garden yesterday, Alex Goguen of Fitchburg barely beat out his brother Clarence in the senior men's two-mile. The pair were so close at the end it took the judges several minutes to declare a winner. Dorothy McKenna of Warwick, R. I., won the senior girls' one-mile in the fast time of 3m. 50.7s.

* * *

Defending titleholder Wayne Schell of the University Club won the Massachusetts badminton singles crown for the third straight year yesterday by defeating Harold Seavey of Framingham in the University Club finals, 15—5, 15—12. Schell and C. Raynor Hutchinson took Bob Wright and Fred Bogardus of Belmont in the doubles play, 18—15, 15—12.

* * *

When big league baseball's golfers get together for their annual tournament in Florida the middle of this month, two local players—Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox and Al Lopez of the Bees—will be threats to the crown worn by Wes Ferrell, now with Brooklyn. The tourney will be played on the Palma Ceia course in Tampa.

* * *

Harvard scored a surprise victory over Army poloists Saturday night at West Point when the Crimson malletmen, mounted on West Point ponies, edged the Cadets 13 to 12. Gay Dillingham, who scored 12 of Harvard goals, sank the deciding goal in an overtime chukker. Army was last year's winner of the indoor intercollegiate championship.

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The Crimson Jayvees stood a 13-to-5 defeat from Pittsfield in the Commonwealth Armory, Boston.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Yale 38, Amherst 20.
Williams 38, Army 37.
Navy 64, Washington and Jefferson 11.
Syracuse 49, Union 26.
Manhattan 46, Seton Hall 20.
Princeton 59, Rutgers 16.
Minnesota 53, Nebraska 33.
Kansas State 46, Colorado 33.
Michigan State 52, Ohio Wesleyan 27.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Minnesota 9, Michigan Tech 1.
Illinois 11, St. Louis U. 0.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 3.
Boston Univ. 2, West Point 2.
McGill 7, Clarkson Tech 4.
Princeton J. V. 4, Penn State J. V. 0.
Union 2, St. Lawrence 1.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 5, St. Olaf 2.

Eastern Intercolegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Yale	1	0	57	18	1.000
Princeton	1	0	52	23	1.000
Harvard	1	0	48½	26½	1.000
Columbia	1	0	46	29	1.000
Navy	1	1	77	73	.500
Dartmouth	0	1	26½	48½	.000
Penn	0	3	68	157	.000

Meets This Week

Friday: Princeton at Dartmouth.
Saturday: Yale at Navy; Columbia at Harvard.

University of California at Los Angeles Basketball Five the Team of the Week

Duke-North Carolina Game Feature of Cage Schedule

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The basketball team of the week is the University of California at Los Angeles, and the game of the week is Duke vs. North Carolina next Saturday. They get the awards for reasons about as far apart as they could be within the boundaries of one sport.

U. C. L. A., as usual, is down at the bottom of the Southern Division standing in the Pacific Coast Conference. When the Uclans dropped a 39-33 decision to California last Friday, it was their 30th consecutive defeat since 1937 in conference competition. But they showed they were a team that could come back, for they beat California, 34-32, Saturday. And for that reason, they deserve some sort of special mention.

Robinson Hero

Jackie Robinson, who played quite a bit of good football for U. C. L. A. last fall, was the hero of the victory. After his team trailed, 15-21, at the half, he led the attack that tied the score, then after four minutes of stalling, he slipped through for the winning goal.

The importance of the Duke-Carolina game is that it probably will decide the regular-season leader in the Southern Conference. That does not mean a great deal, for the championship is decided in a tournament for which the first eight teams qualify, but if they are not the best pair of southern teams right now they come very close to it.

Carolina lost its first game in 15 starts last Tuesday when Wake Forest pulled out a 42-36 decision on its home court. Carolina then came back to beat Clemson, 1939 tournament winner, 39-31, and tie Duke for the conference lead at seven victories and one loss. Duke, meanwhile, went North and took a 49-35 beating from Pennsylvania.

Full Schedule

There is a full schedule in every major conference this week for the first time since the colleges began their mid-year examinations in January. Nevertheless, only about a half dozen games are real stand-outs, since most of the conference leaders are so well established their places cannot be threatened for a while.

Alabama, second to Tennessee in the Southeastern Conference, meets third-place Georgia. Oklahoma, the Big Six leader, entertains Nebraska, which has been losing to the leaders by very narrow margins. The unbeaten Big Ten leader, Purdue, takes on Indiana, its traditional rival which is tied for second; Oregon State, pace setter in the Pacific Coast Northern Division, has two games with its nearest rival, Washington State, and Texas, Southwest circuit leader, meets Baylor, which moved up to a threatening third by winning two games last week.

Here is how the major conference and league races shape up at the beginning of the final drive:

Indians On Top

East: Dartmouth's decisive 56-33 victory over Princeton at Hanover Saturday put the Indians back on top in their drive for their third straight Eastern Intercollegiate League title. In addition, it established them as being virtually unbeatable on their home court. They play two games this week, against Harvard at Cambridge Wednesday and the strong Yale team at Hanover Saturday. Second-place Princeton also visits Harvard. Pennsylvania meets Cornell.

New York University, unbeaten leader of the "major" independent teams, won its tenth and eleventh straight from St. Francis and Temple in last week's double-header features. The Violets face their biggest test Saturday against the high-scoring Notre Dame team at Madison Square Garden. Duquesne and Long Island, each beaten only once, clash in the feature of the Garden's Wednesday twin bill.

Big Ten Busy

Midwest: Big Ten competition gets going again Saturday with five games after a couple of weeks of sporadic and not too successful meetings with non-conference teams, including Illinois' 40-58 loss to Notre Dame. Besides the Indiana-Purdue feature, the games are Michigan, tied for second, against Northwestern; Minnesota-Illinois, Ohio State-Chicago and Wisconsin-Iowa.

Kansas, idle again this week, remains the doubtful member of the Big Six. Meanwhile, the Oklahoma-Missouri race continues with Missouri's Tigers visiting Kansas State tonight, then playing a non-conference game against Washington University.

Oklahoma Aggies, with five straight victories in the Missouri Valley Conference, go out to increase their lead in games against St. Louis, Washburn and Tulsa. Drake, shading Tulsa for second, plays St. Louis and Tulsa also meets Creighton.

Texas Tune-up

Southwest: Texas had an easy tune-up against an independent team last Saturday after Baylor's Bears had climbed into a threatening spot. Their game is the only big one on the conference schedule as second-place Rice is idle a second week.

Rocky Mountain: Colorado's second victory over Utah, on the Utes' own court, just about made it certain the Buffs will retain the Big Seven title. Their only game is against sixth-place Wyoming. Utah State, which slipped to second after losing to Denver in an upset, meets B. Y. U. and Utah tangle to settle their third-place tie.

Pacific Coast: Oregon State is so far in front in the Northern Division of the coast conference that even an even break with second-place Washington State would not be very damaging. Washington meets last-place Idaho in one contest. Southern California and Stanford, one-two in the southern standing, play U. C. L. A. and California, respectively, Friday.

Duke-Carolina

South: Eleven games are on the Southern Conference slate, but the Duke-Carolina tilt puts them all in the shade. Before the big game, each plays Davidson, and Carolina has a non-conference clash with Virginia. Richmond and William and Mary, each with only one defeat, are ready to step in front of the loser.

Tennessee gained the Southeastern Conference lead last week, but split even in a pair of non-conference games. Alabama's loss to Georgia and Mississippi State's defeat by Louisiana State pushed those two down. The situation should be clarified this week by 'Bama's games with Georgia and Kentucky and Georgia's second test with Auburn.

Charles Allaire Captures Trophy In Comet Class

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 5 (AP)—By finishing second in the final race yesterday, Charles Allaire of West Palm Beach, Fla., sailing for the Monmouth Yacht Club of Red Bank, N. J., won the second mid-winter regatta of the Comet Class Yacht Racing Association.

Allaire, sailing Margalo Too, won the opening race of the series and finished second Saturday to score 73¼ points for the three-race series.

Teddy Gonzalez of the Club Nautico of San Juan won yesterday's race in record time for the six-mile course, 1:17:12, but was third in the final standing with 68½ points, garnered from two firsts and one eighth place. Luis Antonio Sanaella of San Juan, with three consistent thirds, took second place for the series with 69 points.

Dr. Anthony Leitner of the Raritan Yacht Club, Perth Amboy, N. J., finished fifth yesterday and fourth for the series in Bellaire. He was the only other one of nine entries from the United States to finish in the first 10 for the three races.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Leo Freisinger, of Chicago, captured men's North American outdoor speed skating championships and Madeline (Maddy) Horn retained women's championship.

* * *

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., pro, won $3,000 Phoenix open with a 205 to Ben Hogan's 206. Oliver's last round 64 set a competitive course record for Phoenix Country Club course.

* * *

PENSACOLA, Fla. — Bobby Riggs defeated Gardnar Mulloy of Miami in five sets to win Pensacola invitational tennis tourney.

* * *

NEW YORK — Chuck Fenske, running second fastest indoor mile ever recorded—in 4:07.4—won the featured Wanamaker mile at the 33rd annual Millrose games, defeating Glenn Cunningham by three yards.

* * *

LAKE PLACID—Tuffield Latour and his partner, Paul Duprey won National A. A. U. junior two-man bobsled title but withdrawals and accidents prevented running of four-man races.

* * *

NEW YORK — International League club owners described as "not generally practicable" proposals of baseball's high commissioner, K. M. Landis, for abolition of farm systems, while New York chapter of baseball writers at annual dinner honored President Ed Barrow of Yankees and Pitcher Bucky Walters of Cincinnati.

* * *

LAKELAND, Fla. — Motorboat drivers shattered six competitive world speed records in two days of Lakeland's annual regatta.

* * *

NEW HAVEN—Yale's 400-yard freestyle relay team sets new world's mark of 3:30.1 in defeating Amherst in dual meet The former mark was 3:31.3 set by the New York Athletic Club last year.

* * *

NEW YORK—Paavo Nurmi and Taisto Maki, past and present world champion distance runners, arrive in America to raise funds for Finnish relief.

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Double-Duty —By Pap'

PLAY AS ROUGH AS YOU WISH
AT 37, SHORE IS STILL A CAPABLE CITIZEN ON THE ICE
Eddie SHORE
- THE FORMER BOSTON BRUIN IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK AMERICANS - HE WILL DIVIDE HIS TIME AND TALENTS BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND HIS OWN SPRINGFIELD CLUB
EVER SINCE HE FIRST JOINED BOSTON IN 1926, SHORE HAS BEEN BLASTING HIS WAY UP AND DOWN THE ICE - HE IS EASILY THE MOST COLORFUL OF MODERN HOCKEY STARS
Pap'

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Just how Eddie Shore hopes to play hockey with the New York Americans and his own Springfield club and do justice to both teams is something of a mystery.

Granting that Shore has been one of the super-stars of the ice game, this dual assignment seems frightfully strenuous. The last couple of seasons with the Boston Bruins gave evidence that Shore was no longer the player he once was.

Shore has been in the hockey wars for a long, long time. It was back in 1926 that he first joined the Boston club and in the years following he contributed lavishly of his talents. Shore never spared himself. His crashing, smashing style of play endeared him to the hockey fans.

At the beginning of the current season, Shore made arrangements with Boston to play in their home games and the rest of the time handle the Springfield club in which he had invested most of his savings, something like $45,000. Later he was given permission to play in Springfield's home games in hopes of boosting the club's income.

The New York Americans obtained Shore's services in exchange for Eddie Wiseman, a right wing. The Americans' arrangement with Shore permits him to play with Springfield. The International-American Hockey League, of which Springfield is a member, has agreed to allow Shore to take part in games for Springfield as long as the clubs' schedules do not conflict.

It all appears to be an unsatisfactory arrangement viewed from the sports angle. It is an out and out scheme to build up gate receipts even at the expense of the game's structure. It isn't likely to strengthen ice hockey's bid for a place as a major winter sport in this country. —Pap'

Oliver Hopes to Top Pros As Leading Money Winner

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 5 (AP)—It may be the brashness of youth, but young Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., professional, has high hopes of topping the money winners of the winter golf circuit.

Winner of two consecutive tournaments, the 23-year-old star believes he is "hot" and with a good finish in the Texas open and remaining southern play, he can hop from fifth to top position.

Only $977 separates him from the leader, Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas. In between are Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., and Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.

Sophomore

A sophomore among the pros, Oliver proved yesterday he has what it takes.

Trailing at the 36th hole of the $3,000 Phoenix open, he opened up with a sizzling attack, including eight birdies, to best Hogan, who already was at the clubhouse receiving congratulations on a victory. Oliver's score for the 54 holes was 205 against Hogan's 206. He had rounds of 69 and 72 before he scored his 64 and set a new competitive record for the Phoenix Country Club course. Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, set the old mark, 65, in winning last year's event.

Won $700

Oliver's victory netted him $700 and Hogan got $450. Heafner and Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, tied for third with 207. Each received $315.

Leading money winners as announced by Fred J. Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the Professional Golfers' Association:

Jim Demaret, Houston, Tex., $2,377.
Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H., $1,952.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $1,898.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $1,408.
Oliver, $1,400.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., $893.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., $882.
Willie Goggin, San Francisco, $800.
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, $700.
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., $625.

Leading scorers at Phoenix:
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 69-72-64—205, $700.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 71-66-69—206, $450.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 74-66-67—207, $315.
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, 69-70-68—207, $315.
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, 70-67-71—208, $200.
Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 68-73-68—209, $200.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 65-70-75—210, $120.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 68-67-75—211, $90.
Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., 71-72-68—211, $90.
Horton Smith, Chicago, 69-73-69—211, $90.
Herman Keiser, Springfield, Mo., 70-71-71—212, $37.50.
Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa, 70-70-72—212, $37.50.
Stanley Horne, Montreal, Que., 68-72-72—212, $37.50.
John Bulla, Chicago, 73-70-69—212, $37.50.
(x) Bob Goldwater, Phoenix, 71-72-70—213.
Horace Lacey, Little Rock, Ark., 74-69-70—213.
(x) Jack Gage, Los Angeles, 71-72-72—214.
Harry Bassler, Los Angeles, 73-72-70—215.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 74-73-68—215.
Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas, 71-75-69—215.
Craig Wood, New York, 71-72-72—215.
Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., 72-71-72—215.
Charles Farlow, Burlington, N. C., 73-70-73—216.
Bruce Coltart, New Jersey, 72-72-72—216.
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., 74-72-70—216.
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 69-75-72—216.

(x) amateur.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Harvard 40, Tufts 38.
Dartmouth 56, Princeton 33.
Holy Cross 50, Assumption 29.
Springfield 49, Boston University 40.
Army 44, Yale 40.
Penn. 49, Duke 35.
St. Francis 47, Providence 31.
Iowa Teachers 43, Omaha U 32.
Kentucky 51, Marquette 45.
Cornell (Iowa) 38, Beloit 23.
Missouri 41, Nebraska 40.
Chicago 37, Loyola 28.
Washburn 42, Washington U. (St. Louis) 40.
Wittenberg 61, Case 34.
Oklahoma A. & M. 39, Creighton 21.
Oklahoma Babtist 34, Oklahoma City U. 31.
Southwestern Okla. 37, Central Oklahoma 27.
Muhlenberg 46, Albright 28.
Detroit 36, Xavier 31.
Hope 65, Michigan Normal 34.
Lawrence Tech 61, Armour Tech 36.
Wabash 36, Earlham 25.
Ohio State 51, Butler 45.
Duquesne 43, Carnegie Tech 35.
Culver-Stockton 23, Drury (Springfield, Mo.) 22.
Penn 34, Kent State 32.
Muskingum 64, Ohio Northern 48.
Ohio Wesleyan 29, Dayton 28.
Hiram 42 Mt. Union 34.
Findlay 50, Heidelberg 43.
Wayne 49, Buffalo 22.
Penn State 47, Rutgers 19.
Toledo 52, John Carroll 38.
Colby 48, Lowell Textile 32.
N. C. State 46, Miami 35.
Wooster 40, Washington & Jefferson 36.
Colgate, 50, Niagara 38.
Capital 34, Denison 31.
Oberlin 48, Hobart 35.
St. Joseph's 35, St. John's (Brooklyn) 30.
Michigan State 48, Wisconsin 41.
Bowling Green 44, Otterbein 38.
New York University 39, Temple 37.
St. Vincent's 58, Niagara 27.
Delaware 38, Drexel 35.
East Texas T. 52, Stephen F. Austin 46.
Montana U. 61, Montana State 41.
Brooklyn Poly 42, New York State T. 32.
Morningside 41, North Dakota U. 38.
Scranton 39, Lehigh 35.
Panzer 43, New York Aggies 18.
Colorado 45, Utah 38.
Baylor 52, Texas Christian 30.
Indiana 51, Depaul 30.
Coe 50, Lawrence 42.
Utah Aggies 30, Wyoming 27.
St. Louis University 27, Tulsa U. 38.
Notre Dame 58, Illinois 40.
Fordham 47, Catholic U. 31.
Elizabethtown 41, Gallaudet 32.
Waynesburg 54, Youngstown 38.
New River State 51, Bluefield College 50.
Potomac State 50, Frostburg (Md) T. 39.
Salem 62 Bethany 58.
Lebanon Valley 39, Gettysburg 34.
Rider 58, Cooper Union 35.
Ohio University 50, Western Reserve 33.
Tulane 37, Georgia Tech 25.
Alabama 32, Vanderbilt 29.
City College of New York 41, Loyola (Md.) 32.
Maryland 49, Johns Hopkins 36.
Washington 50, Western Maryland 39.
Georgia 32, Auburn 28.
Marshall 47, Tennessee 40.
North Carolina 39, Clemson 31.
Stetson 34, Southern 20.
George Washington 35, Virginia 32.
American University 33, Randolph-Macon 30.
William and Mary 38, Virginia Tech 33.
Santa Clara 45, San Francisco 20.
Brigham Young U. 62, Colorado State 42.
Abilene Christian 42, Southwestern (Texas) 28.
Texas Tech 41, Hardin-Simmons 22.
Washington State 45, Idaho 37.
Arizona 40, Arizona State Teach. 32.
Oregon State 28, Oregon 27.
U. C. L. A. 34, California 32.
New Mexico Aggies 53, New Mexico 44.
Cedarville 32, Alfred Holbrook 28.
Taylor 41, Giffin (O.) 30.
Concordia 36, Huntington 30.
Rose Poly 51, Aurora (Ill.) 39.
Kentucky Wesleyan 62, U. of Louisville 47.
Western (Ky) Teach. 46, Berea 28.
Morehead (Ky) Teach. 49, Union College 43.
Eastern (Ky) Teach. 51, Centre 34.
Transylvania 44, Georgetown 43.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 4

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 9, Montreal 6.
Boston 7, New York Americans 1.
Detroit 1, Chicago 1. (tie).

International-American League

Cleveland 2, Indianapolis 2 (tie).
Philadelphia 3, Syracuse 3 (tie).
Hershey 3, New Haven 2.
Providence 3, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association

St. Louis 3, Omaha 1.
Kansas City 1, Tulsa 0 (overtime).

Cubs Drop Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—President H. J. Bendinger of the Milwaukee American Association Baseball Club announces that a working agreement with the Chicago Cubs has been cancelled. Under the agreement the Cubs paid Manager Mickey Heath's salary in 1939.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 3

Army 1,373, Yale 1,350.

Cude Greeted By 9-0 Score In New York

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	5	7	108	49	49
Boston	21	8	4	110	67	46
Toronto	17	13	4	91	74	38
Chicago	13	16	4	68	94	30
Detroit	10	16	6	54	77	26
Americans	11	22	2	74	104	24
Canadiens	8	21	3	63	103	19

Result Feb. 3

Chicago 3, Toronto 2.

Results Feb. 4

Boston 7, Americans 1.
Rangers 9, Canadiens 0.
Chicago 1, Detroit 1.

By the Associated Press

Wilf Cude is really a fortunate fellow. After all, he escaped to play again.

And that's about all that could be said for the goalie of the Montreal Canadiens, who was brought back from the comparative peace of the International-American League and asked to tend goal for the last-place Canadiens against the New York Rangers last night.

As might be expected, Cude had a busy time, and when the firing ended the Rangers were on the long end of a 9-0 score.

It was the wildest scoring rampage of the National Hockey League season, and probably made Cude wish he were back in the minor leagues. In his favor, be it said that all of the goals were not his fault. His defense went to pieces and gave him little help.

Only Goalie Davey Kerr, who registered his sixth shutout of the season, and Mac Colville, right wing, failed to share in the 24 scoring points picked up by the Rangers. Phil Watson and Dutch Hiller were the biggest gainers, each getting four points.

Up Boston way, the New York Americans reverted to the form they have displayed most of the season and took a 7-1 shellacking from the tough-to-beat Bruins. The Americans' inspiration, Eddie Shore, was absent. Without him the Americans were no match for the club on which Shore starred 13 seasons.

With him the Amerks won both their last two games. Because it was admitted in advance that Shore would not play in the first game the Amerks had scheduled in Boston after the recent swap, a crowd of only 8,500 saw the test.

After being held to a single tally in the first period, the Bruins set off three-goal blasts in each of the last two frames and held the Amerks scoreless until the ninth minute before the game ended.

In the league's third game of the night, the Chicago Black Hawks managed to stay ahead of the Detroit Red Wings in their fight for fourth place by gaining a 1-1 tie with Detroit. The Wings thus have gone six games without a defeat, three wins and three ties, while Chicago its last time out socked the third-place Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-2, Saturday.

Hogsett Among Unsigned

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Elon "Chief" Hogsett, veteran left-handed pitcher drafted from Minneapolis by the Athletics, has returned his contract unsigned, Connie Mack of the Athletics said.

Hogsett is the third Athletic player to become a holdout. First baseman Dick Siebert and Catcher Frankie Hayes announced several days ago they want more money.

Freisinger and Maddy Horn Win National Speed Crowns

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—It took a stirring final-day spurt to do it, but Leo Freisinger joined Madeline (Maddy) Horn today as the nation's top-ranking speed skaters.

Just a week after the pair had won the national titles at La Crosse, Wis., Freisinger put on a great rally yesterday to overtake Del Lamb of Milwaukee and capture the men's title in the North American championships. Miss Horn, comely Beaver Dam, Wis., entrant, spread-eagled the field in her race for senior women's honors.

120 Points

The Chicago physical instructor's victory in the three-quarter mile race yesterday, coupled with a second place behind Lamb in the 440, gave him a total of 120 points against 110 for his Milwaukee rival.

Miss Horn successfully defended her North American title, which she had won twice before, by scoring 140 points, exactly twice as much as Louise Herou of Minneapolis amassed for second place. The races were Maddy's last, she announced. After reconsidering a decision to retire following the La Crosse races, Miss Horn insisted yesterday she was finished with skating.

Leighton Fourth

Defending men's champion Chuck Leighton, of Minneapolis, finished fourth behind Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis in the point final.

Other North American champions: Intermediate boys, Richard Dost, Cleveland; intermediate girls, Bunny Lawler, Chicago; junior boys, Art Bulrice, Saranac Lake, N. Y. (winner in skate-off with Roger Mosiman, Minneapolis), junior girls, Rose Steininger, Troy, N. Y.; juvenile boys, Walter Rust, Elgin, Ill.; midgets, James Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Glassford Named Coach

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5 (AP)—William (Biff) Glassford, one-time star guard at Pitt, has been named line coach of the Carnegie Tech football squad, it was disclosed yesterday with the release of an eight-game schedule for next season.

The 24-year-old coach who captained the Panthers in their Rose Bowl victory over the University of Washington in 1937, has been assisting Head Coach Herb Kopf of Manhattan College for the last two years.

The 1940 schedule includes Oct 12, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.

President Sends Baseball Message

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent his annual greeting to baseball writers and fans last night in a message read at the 17th annual dinner of the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association. The message said:

"I think it should be a matter of peculiar satisfaction, as baseball goes into its second century, that there is no lessening of interest in the great National sport.

"It is indeed gratifying to learn that last season baseball attendance all over the country set a new record.

"The mission of the baseball writer is two-fold. The fans like to read what their favorite commentator has to say about the game, even though they have watched every play. To those people away from the diamond the writer is an indispensable guide, mentor and friend.

"My heartiest greetings and best wishes to all who attend the 17th annual dinner of the baseball writers of New York.

"Very sincerely,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Herbert Praises Running Of Glenn Cunningham in Defeat

NEW YORK, Feb 5 (AP)—Durable Jimmy Herbert had come within three-tenths of a second of his own world indoor record for the "600" and later had anchored New York University's mile relay team to a new meet record of 3m. 19.8s.—but he still had breath enough to praise a courageous fellow competitor in Saturday's Millrose Games.

"That Cunningham. Did you see him go? He got beat all right, but if he'd have started that kick ot his a half lap sooner, he would have won that race."

Greatest Miler

"I don't wanta take anything away from Fenske, but that Cunningham is still the world's greatest miler."

If Herbert felt that way, he stood alone among the 16,000 in Madison Square Garden who howled at what must have been the best of all the 33 Millrose Games.

For Fenske, the Wisconsin star, carefully rating himself while Blaine Rideout of Texas guided the field through a terrifically-fast three-quarters, took the lead at the seventh lap, stretched those wiry legs of his and rolled home in 4m. 7.4s.—second fastest indoor mile ever run—to beat Cunningham, who was seeking his last Wanamaker Mile trophy.

Records Fall

And that was the evening's high in excitement, taking the play away from four other superb record-shattering performances—and a throat-choking tribute to little Finland.

For during the course of the games, they introduced Paavo Nurmi and Taisto Maki, past and present world distance champions, who are here to raise money for their fellow countrymen in a series of exhibitions. Everyone in the Garden silently vowed help as the two stood spotlighted while the band played Sibelius' "Finlandia"—and then "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Other standout performances that put new records in the books included a two-mile meet mark of 9m. 9s. by Indiana's Don Lash; a new world indoor effort of 3m. 2.6s. for the three-quarter mile run by John Borican, National A. A. U. 1,000-meter and pentathlon champion; a thrilling 1m 52.8s. for the Millrose 880 by long John Woodruff in time that never has been equaled in the Garden and a mile relay meet mark of 3m. 19.8s. set by New York University.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Tuffield Latour, Saranac Lake, and his partner, Paul Duprey, rode through a swirling snowstorm on Mt. Van Hoevenberg's ice-banked curves Feb. 3 to win the National A. A. U junior two-man bobsled championship.

The team, which a week ago defeated a field of Olympic and world champions to take the Adirondack Senior A. A. U. two-man title, was clocked in 5:07:02 for the four heats.

* * *

DURHAM, N. H. — New Hampshire's ski team forged to the front Feb. 3 to lead five other college aggregations at the final reckoning in the University of New Hampshire Winter Carnival.

The Wildcat skiers gathered enough points in the cross-country and jump as well as in the combined events to wind up with a total of 477.6, while Dartmouth, the nearest rival, put together a total of 454.5. The University of Maine, leading at the end of the first day, was third with 446.6.

Middlebury took fourth with 442.1, Vermont fifth with 420.3, and M. I. T. sixth with 409.4.

* * *

CLEVELAND — The nation's ranking skaters will cut a lot of ice here this week. About 140 entrants from all parts of the country will compete in the United States Figure Skating Association's championships Friday and Saturday.

The men's senior title is wide open, since Robin H. Lee of St. Paul, Minn., 1939 winner, has turned professional. Top contenders are Ollie E. Haupt, Jr., of St. Louis and Eugene Turner of Los Angeles who finished second and third last year.

Champions who will defend their titles include Joan Tozzer of Boston, women's senior singles queen; Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr., of Philadelphia and Gretchen Merrill of Boston, junior division titlists; Sandy MacDonald and Harold Hartshorne of New York, dance champions; and Miss Tozzer and M. Bernard Fox of Boston, senior pair champions.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Withdrawals and mishaps played havoc with the running of the National A. A. U. junior four-man bobsled races, scheduled for the Mt. Van Hoevenberg slide Feb. 4.

The races will be held Feb. 7.

* * *

PHOENICIA, N. Y—Dean Anson of Lake Placid came down the fast, almost ice-packed Simpson Memorial slope in 1:53.1 Feb. 4 to lead a pack of 50 contestants and capture the New York State slalom ski championship.

Anson had a 3s. lead over his three closest rivals.

* * *

RUMFORD, Maine—A 185-foot leap by Harold Sorenson of the Norfolk (Conn.) Outing Club was best of four state record-smashing ski jumps at Rumford's 17th annual winter carnival Feb. 4.

The one-time Olympic star won Class A honors, on points, and a second leg on the Hugh J. Chisholm Trophy in addition to extending the old state mark by 13 feet.

Also over the five-year-old record were runner-up Merrill Barber, Bratleboro, Vt., who soared 178 feet, Aurele Legere, Rumford, 177 feet, and Raymond Dion, Lebanon, N. H., 176 feet.

* * *

ST. PAUL—Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul, wearing the colors of the Gateway Ski Club, Land O' Lakes, Wis., scored 151.2 points with leaps of 190 and 197 feet to win Class A honors in the Central United States Ski Association tournament here Feb. 4.

His 197-foot jump equalled the Battle Creek course record set last year by Reider Anderson, Norway. Eugene Wilson, Auburn, Calif., was second with 149.9 points.

* * *

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bill Tait, 26-year-old skier of Hamilton, Ont., won the feature men's slalom in the Niagara Frontier Meet, Feb. 4.

The former captain of McGill University ski team tore down the 1,200 feet course in 20 seconds finishing ahead of Irving Lawrence, Buffalo and Victor Larson, Jamestown, third.

* * *

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Torger Tokle, the 20-year-old Norwegian who breaks the hill record nearly every time he jumps from the Bear Mountain ski slide, did it again Feb. 4 to win the Norway Ski Club's invitation tournament.

Tokle leaped 171 feet on his first try to beat his former record by eight feet and the unofficial mark he made last week by two feet. His second jump of 164 feet also bettered the old record. He scored 229.4 points while Carl Holstrom of Bear Mountain was second with 206.2 points on leaps of 150 and 143 feet.

* * *

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Harvard's ski team came through with a perfect record in the final jump event Feb. 3 to wipe out Dartmouth's nine-point margin and go on to win handily over the Big Green.

Dartmouth held onto its lead in the slalom race during the morning but the Crimson skiers forged ahead on the jump event.

Charles Trudeau, of Yale, who won the trophy for the highest individual score in the combined events, took first place in the jump with a leap of 142.7 feet. Brad Benedict, Amherst, was second with 134.5 and Lloyd Butterfield, Harvard, was just behind him in third place with 134.1.

Harvard's team score totaled 465.15 while Dartmouth and Williams were bunched together with 443.7 and 442.8 respectively.

Eastern League Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern League has increased its salary limit for players to $3,700 and arranged for a 140-game schedule to open April 24 and close Sept. 3.

President Thomas Richardson said the salary figure was a compromise between the $4,200 proposed by Albany and the $3,300 for 17 players permitted last season.

Opening games are scheduled as follows: Williamsport at Elmira, Albany at Binghamton, Scranton at Wilkes-Barre and Hartford at Springfield.

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SPORTSMEN'S and BOAT SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
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Daily All This Week, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
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The Show of a Thousand Shows! Champion Men and Women Log Rollers; Hopi Indians in Ceremonial Dances; Moose Trained to Harness; Rifle, Pistol, and Bull Whip Marksmanship; Trained Seals; Exhibit of Pre-Historic Monsters; Canoe Tilting; Casting Contests; Sailboats; Motor Boats; Trailers; Sports Equipment Exhibits; Alaskan and Canadian Exhibits; Live-game Animals and Fish.

ADMISSION 55c UNTIL 6 P. M.
75c AFTER 6 P. M. CHILDREN 35c

Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Saturday's sales 291,040
1940 volume to date 17,257,010
1939 volume to date 27,009,950

Many Stocks Lose Ground In Dull Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Softness of steels, aircrafts and motors more than offset quiet strength of scattered specialties in today's stock market.

While dealings were at low ebb, declines of fractions to a point or so predominated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

With the Democratic National Committee meeting, many traders inclined to restrict commitments pending possible clues as to the forthcoming presidential campaign. Business and war news was hardly calculated to loosen the speculative log jam, brokers said.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Brooklyn & Queens Transit stocks edged to new 1939-40 peaks. Supported were International Paper, Anaconda, Caterpillar Tractor and Tidewater Oil.

Among sluggish performers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Kennecott, Glenn Martin and American Telephone. Loft dropped about a point and Canada Dry eased.

Up in the curb were Brewster Aeronautical and Aluminum of America. On the offside were Jones & Laughlin and Nehi Corp.

Foreign Bonds Rise

Fresh support for many Scandinavian issues tempted buying of other foreign dollar loans in the bond market today.

The decisive upward trend among overseas issues however, contrasted with muddled action in domestic corporates and federal bonds.

Higher by fractions to more than a point as the session headed into the last hour were loans of Finland, Norway, Denmark, Buenos Aires, Brazil and Belgium.

U. S. Governments moved both ways over a 6-32d point range.

Local traction concerns posted sizable gains and were among the liveliest of all issues. Included were Kings County Elevated 4s of '49, up more than 2 at 90¾, Long Island refunding 4s of '49, about a point higher at 90, and Brooklyn City Railroad 5s, up 2 at 80.

Nicked for minor losses were Portland General Electric 4½s Frisco 4½s of '78, U. S. Steel 3¼s, Montana Power 3¾s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Wheat, Corn Prices Rise in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wheat and corn price gains of a cent a bushel or more today imparted strength to the entire grain market.

Buying based on unfavorable reports of winter crop conditions in the northern hemisphere, particularly from Europe, bolstered wheat while the corn market derived strength from export business and indications that substantial quantities are being stored for loans. Corn export sales were estimated at 500,000 bushels, the best business in more than a week, while more Pacific Coast wheat was sold to the Orient with the help of a Government subsidy.

London Exchange Lengthens Session

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange today extended its daily session an hour, effective today, to cope with the increased volume of business.

The new closing time is 3 p. m. (10 a. m., E. S. T.)

Following recovery in the gilt-edged market in the last few weeks, more transactions now are being handled than in July and August.

The stock exchange normally is open from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m., but after closing completely on the outbreak of war it adopted a limited daily session of 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Samuel M. Vauclain

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Samuel M. Vauclain, who passed on Sunday, was chairman of the board of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and one of the country's foremost industrialists.

Mr. Vauclain, who once estimated that he helped build 60,000 locomotives, typified the American tradition of a poor boy fighting his way to the top in the industrial world. He started as an apprentice in a railroad shop at Altoona, Pa., at the age of 16.

During the World War he won the Distinguished Service Medal from his own country and decorations from France, Italy and Poland. He was chairman of committees on the Council of National Defense.

Starting with Baldwin as an inspector, Mr. Vauclain worked his way up, becoming vice-president in 1911. He was named president in 1919 and resigned that post 10 years later to become chairman of the board.

He was a member of the board of several banks and other industrial concerns and held honorary degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, Villanova College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Brazilian Traction Net Off

TORONTO (CP) — Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company reported aggregate gross earnings for 1939 were estimated as totaling $37,199,350 compared with $38,078,934 in 1938 and aggregate net earnings for the year were estimated as $19,334,598 compared with $20,252,665 the previous year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	5	69½	69	69⅛	— ⅜
48⅞	45⅞	Acme Steel (3a)	3	46½	45¼	45¼	— ¾
9	7⅜	Adams Ex (¼g)	15	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 31
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	Feb 2
58⅛	49¾	Air Reduct (1a)	13	49⅞	48¼	48¾	— ¾
¾	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 3
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	10	10	10	Feb 3
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	Feb 3
16¼	13⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Feb 2
22½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
10¾	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
179	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	172¼	172¼	172¼	
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
14⅞	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	7	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	3	66	66	66	—1
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	7	37	36¼	36¼	—1
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
56½	53⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53¼	53¼	53¼	Feb 3
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
49⅜	41¾	Am Airlines	3	74½	47	47	+ ⅛
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	4	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 3
45¾	38⅜	Am &r Sh (1a)	3	39½	39	39	+ ¼
116½	112½	Am Can (4)	3	113	112	112	—1⅛
176½	174¾	Am Can pf	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	Jan 30
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
51¾	42¼	Am Car pf	4	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 3
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec 21
136	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	135½	135½	135½	
7	6⅛	Am Colortype	3	6	6	6	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb 1
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 2
3⅛	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	Feb 1
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
24¼	19⅜	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	3	20	20	20	
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	30¾	30¾	30¾	
6⅛	5	Am Hide & Lea	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37	35	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Jan 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58	58	58	
3⅛	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	24¼	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
40⅞	30½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
1939	Sale	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Feb 3
60	53	Am Locomot pf	3	53	53	53	Jan 31
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	1	13½	13½	13½	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	6	4	3⅞	4	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1¼k)	3	55¼	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
54	43¾	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	23	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
17½	14⅞	Am Roll Mill	17	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	64¾	64½	64½	+ ¼
12⅛	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
10⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	Feb 1
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	48⅛	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145¾	145½	145½	Jan 31
69½	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69	69	69	— ½
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	8	27¼	27	27	
13¼	12	Am Stores (½g)	2	12	12	12	Feb 3
17⅛	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 31
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
89⅜	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89⅛	88¾	88¾	Feb 2
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
1723¼	1673¼	Am T & T (9)	0	171½	170½	171	— ¾
88¾	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	Feb 3
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	90	90	90	— ¼
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	+ ½
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12⅜	10	Am Water Wks	7	97⅜	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	98½	96½	58½	Feb 3
9⅞	7⅞	Am Woolen	6	7½	7½	7½	
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	17	27	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
38½	36	Anacon W & C	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	6	19	19	19	Feb 3
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 30
32⅝	31½	Arc D-M (1.10g)	3	32½	32½	32½	Feb 1
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	17	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
50½	46⅜	Armour Ill p pf	2	49	48¼	49	+ ¼
58½	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	+1½
40⅞	7	Arm Cork (¼e)	*5	40⅝	39¾	39¾	— ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan 27
85	73	As DG 2pf(93¼k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38½	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 31
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	8	23½	23	23	— ⅛
53½	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
23¾	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 31
22	20½	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	110	109½	109½	— ½
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	31	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5¾	4⅞	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
66	63	Atlas Pow (3g)	3	69½	68½	69½	+1½
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
2⅞	2	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
2¾	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	32	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
		B					
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
8	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
14⅞	12⅜	Bangor & Ar	4	12½	12	12	— ⅜
15⅛	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb 3
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)		7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
13⅜	12	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28	28	28	+ ¾
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	123½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Feb 1
9½		Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
193⅜	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	4	61¼	61¼	61⅛	Dec 27
32¾	26⅞	BendixAv(1½g)	*27	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56¼	56	56	Feb 1
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	21	73½	73¼	73⅜	— ⅜
20⅜	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	14	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	117	117	117	— ⅛
13⅜	12⅜	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	Feb 3
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Deck (1)	3	20	19¾	19¾	
11⅜	9⅞	Blaw-Knox	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
23¼	18¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25½	21¾	Boeing Airplane	9	24½	24	24¼	
24⅛	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 29
23⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	13	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅜	Borg-War (¼e)	18	22⅝	22	22⅜	— ⅜
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
35¾	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	Feb 2
6½	6	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝	Feb 1
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Feb 2
17⅛	11	Bkly & Q Trans	27	2	17⅞	2	+ ⅛
16½	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	46	18	17½	18	+1
14⅝	12⅛	Bkly & Q T pf ct	37	16	15¼	16	+ ⅝
16¼	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	98	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ½
57½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	58¼	58½	57½	
55½	39	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	55¾	55	55	
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	2	23	22¾	23	
35½	35	Brown Sh (2)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	1	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
10	8	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	Feb 3
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
23½	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
21⅜	18⅞	Burling Mill (1)	5	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	8	12	11⅞	12	
4⅜	3¼	Bush Terminal	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 1
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
4⅛	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 1
15½	14	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	
		C					
26½	23⅛	Calif Packing	12	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (⅛e)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 3
20⅛	16½	Can Dry (½g)	50	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Feb 3
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	8	5½	5½	5½	
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	3	24½	24	24¼	
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	68	68	68	Feb 2
56½	49¾	Catepil Tract(2)	3	50½	50	50½	+ ½
30⅜	26⅞	Celanese (½g)	6	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb 3
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	
5¼	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 27
59	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 1
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
7¼	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
20⅜	19¼	Chain Belt(¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 26
26¾	23¼	Cham P&F(.10g)	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	Feb 2
20	15	Checker Cab	5	19½	19½	19½	Feb 3
42⅞	39	Ches&Oh (2½a)	7	39¾	39⅜	39¾	
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Feb 1
4¾	4⅛	Ches Corp	4	4⅝	4½	4½	Feb 3
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	⅞	Chi & N West pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb 2
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	Feb 1
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13	13	13	— ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Feb 3
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 29
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb 3
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 3
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 1
9	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 31
5⅜	4⅞	Childs Co	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (5g)	6	81	80⅞	81	
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Feb 2
32⅝	28	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Feb 3
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Feb 3
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	3	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
40¼	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	15	39⅝	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120	119¾	119¾	Feb 2
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	Jan 31
18⅝	16⅝	Colgate P (1⅗)	8	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
106⅜	103⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Feb 2
103¾	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
35	30	Collins & A (2e)	8	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
24⅞	23	Col Br A (1½g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
24⅞	22¾	Col Br.B (1½g)	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
7⅜	6⅛	Col Gas & El	71	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88	88	88	+1
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	Feb 3
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb 2
93¼	88⅛	Col Carb (4½g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Feb 3
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	3	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅜
106½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
54½	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	55¼	54¼	55	+ ⅜
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	16	14⅛	14	14	
13⅝	11⅛	Com'th & South	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	65¼	65	65¼	+ ½
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	48	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
9¾	8	Congress Cigar	2	9	9	9	Jan 31
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
8⅝	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 2
9⅜	7¾	Cons Cop (.30g)	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	47	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107½	107½	107½	
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
9½	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb 1
4⅜	4	Cons Laundries	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	Feb 2
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
102	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	101½	101½	101½	Feb 2
17¼	14⅞	Container (¼e)	11	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Cont Bak B	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	94½	Cont B pf (8)	3	95¼	94¼	94¼	—1
44	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	5	43¼	42⅞	43	— ¼
44¾	42	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Jan 31
83	73½	Cont Diam Fib	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 2
89	84½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	141	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
23⅜	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	2	24⅜	24½	24¼	— ⅛
26½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Feb 2
65⅛	62	Corn Prods (3)	11	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	

Commerce and Finance •

Practically All Weak Banks in U. S. Eliminated, States FDIC

• Business and Industry

Home Building Less as Gov't Spending Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average annual expenditure per family on home building declined from $183 in 1925 to $66.50 in 1939, whereas the expenditures of the Federal Government, computed on the same per-family basis, rose from $111 in 1925 to $267 in 1939.

In an editorial analysis in the February issue of American Builder, these two levies on the family purse, the one a voluntary investment for shelter, the other a forced levy of taxation, are linked together.

"Contractors, manufacturers, material dealers and their employees should try to find out," American Builder says, "(1) why this enormous decline in housing construction occurred, (2) why it has recovered so little, and act accordingly.

Increased Competition

"No doubt there are several reasons. The people have had less income. Home building has suffered from increased competition for the people's money by other industries—especially the automobile industry—and probably also from conditions within the industry itself such as are being attacked in anti-trust suits. But there has been another important cause—viz., that our governments, especially the Federal Government, have been taking more and more of the people's money and spending it for them."

The average annual income per family in the nine years ending with 1930, was $2,480, the publication states. During this period, the people spent an annual average of $143 per family for home building, and annual expenditures of the Federal Government for all purposes were $115 per family—only four-fifths as much as was spent on homes.

In the following nine years ending with 1939, the American Builder points out, "average income per family was only $1,870; the people spent an annual average of only $37 per family on homes; and the Federal Government spent an annual average of $213 per family—six times as much as was spent on homes.

"In 1925, when home building reached its peak, the people spent $183 per family on homes; and the Federal Government spent only $111 of the average family income—less than two-thirds as much. In 1939, after six years of 'recovery,' the people spent only $66.50 per family on homes, while the Federal Government spent $267 per family—four times as much.

"In 1925 the people spent 7 per cent of the average family income on homes, and the Federal Government spent only 4½ per cent of that income. In 1939 the people spent only 3 per cent of the reduced average family income on homes—and the Federal Government spent 13 per cent of it.

Cannot Continue

"All of which," continues the publication, "powerfully illustrates, like innumerable other facts, that the people cannot let their governments go on taking more and more of their money to spend on other things, and at the same time have enough of it left to spend on homes—or anything else on which they want to spend it.

"The issue of government versus private spending is the most important before the American people. Hugely increased government spending has been done for years to promote 'recovery'—and largely because of it there has been less recovery than from any previous depression. The home building industry has suffered the most from this failure of recovery—and, therefore, should be the most energetic in every community in exerting influence on all politicians to reduce almost every form of government spending, local, state and national."

Missouri Pacific Net Rises in 1939

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Net operating income of $7,195,989 for the year 1939 was reported by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

This represented a gain of $1,716,493 over the previous year but fell $3,807,389 short of the net income figure for 1937.

The Gulf Coast Lines, a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific, showed a net operating income of $2,467,862 for the year, compared with $1,765,891 for 1938, and $2,894,896 in 1937.

An improvement also was shown by the International-Great Northern which had a net railway operating deficit of $204,174 in 1939 compared with a $602,060 deficit the year before.

Graham-Paige Now Ready To Begin New Output Plan

DETROIT (AP)—Graham-Paige Motors Corporation announced it has completed arrangements to resume production of an expanded line of motor vehicles and to manufacture body, chassis and other parts for some models of the Hupp Motor Car Company.

The corporation has obtained a $2,000,000 loan and a revolving fund commitment of $500,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Private sale of certain convertible notes has yielded another $300,000.

The corporation is scheduling final assemblies on its new production program for early in March.

It had a net loss of $1,241,046, after depreciation, interest, taxes, adjustments of taxes and other reserves in 1939. Net loss in 1938 amounted to $1,920,186.

Steel Executive

McCaa's Studio

M. L. Jacobs

Elected Vice-President of Bethlehem Steel Co. in charge of raw materials. He succeeds C. A. Buck, who will continue as Vice-President and a director. Mr. Jacobs has been with Bethlehem Steel since 1916.

Treasury Deficit Is $2,421,682,471 For First 7 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury ran up a deficit of $2,421,682,471 in the first seven months of the fiscal year which will end June 30.

The Treasury said that at the end of January it had spent $5,480,461,413 and had taken in in taxes and other revenue only $3,058,778,942. In the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year the deficit was $1,987,153,408 because receipts were slightly higher and expenditures somewhat lower than this year.

President Roosevelt has estimated the deficit will total $4,032,813,641 by June 30.

Higher national defense and departmental costs accounted for the increased expenditures so far this fiscal year because these increases more than offset a decline in WPA spending from $1,365,330,113 in the first seven months of the previous fiscal year to $856,682,852 in a similar period this year.

Revenues lagged behind last year's collections because of lower income tax collections. All other major income sources were larger than last year.

In the seven months, the Treasury said, it has borrowed $1,670,219,258 to pay for most of the deficit, boosting the public debt to the near record total of $42,109,751,669.

Your Income Tax

No. 4

Who Must File Return

Returns are required of every individual who is single or who is married but not living with husband or wife who for the year had a gross income of $5,000 or more or a net income of $1,000 or more, and of every individual who is married and living with husband or wife, if no joint return is made and if (1) such individual has a net income of $2,500 or more or a gross income of $5,000 or more and the other spouse has no gross income, or (2) such individual and his spouse each has a gross income, regardless of the amount of net income, and the aggregate net income of the two is $2,500 or more, or (3) such individual and his spouse each has a gross income and the aggregate gross income is $5,000 or more. Widowers, widows, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. The personal exemptions are $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families.

Husband and wife living together at the close of the taxable year may file a single joint return (even though one has no gross income) or make separate returns of the income of each. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, the aggregate income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax. The liability with respect to the tax on a joint return may be made if either husband or wife is a nonresident alien.

If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers, it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return, then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2,500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon.

In filing a joint return husband and wife compute the earned income credit in the same manner as in filing separate returns. If taxpayer's net income is not more than $3,000, the entire net income is considered to be earned net income.

Husband and wife may elect each year to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may after the due date of the return file and amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

Retail Sales In 1939 Up 6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — Retail sales in 1939 amounted to $37,950,000,000, an increase of $2,500,000,000 over 1938, the Commerce Department estimated today, a gain of well over 6 per cent.

The 1939 figure was about $2,000,000,000 under the 1937 recovery peak. Half of this difference was attributed by the department to lower prices and half to smaller sales in the automotive field.

C. I. O. Lists Adverse Factors

Secretary Harry Hopkins, in announcing the estimates, said that the upswing was shared by all major business groups. Although automobile sales were below 1937, they increased 28 per cent over 1938. Mail order houses showed the greatest gain in general merchandise sales with a 12 per cent increase.

A less favorable outlook for 1940 was forecast by the C. I. O. today in its monthly survey of business conditions. The labor organization's economic outlook listed the current economy drive in Congress as the major "depressing" factor. It said others were:

A "substantial" decline in steel production, which it said would come in the first quarter of 1940.

"Sharp declines in production and employment in the automobile industry," said to be "coming soon."

A "continuing decline" in orders for basic raw materials.

Failure of private investment to pick up.

The survey contended that the Federal budget played "the chief role among the depressing factors. Curtailment of the Government's contribution of purchasing power by reduction of WPA expenditures, the survey added, "will result in a sharp drop in consumers' expenditures."

Merchandise Sales Up 7 P. C.

The Commerce Department estimated that the quantity of food and general merchandise sold in 1939 was equal to that of 1937 and about 7 per cent above 1938.

Variety store sales climbed 5.5 per cent to $905,000,000, passing the previous high marks of both 1937 and 1929.

Food sales were up 2 per cent to $9,095,000,000 and gasoline station sales gained 1 per cent to $2,428,000,000. Beer and liquor sales of $418,000,000, were recorded, an increase of 6 per cent, while eating and drinking places had indicated sales of $2,770,000,000, a gain of 3.5 per cent.

Other indicated gains: Furniture and household appliance stores, 12.5 per cent; lumber, building and hardware stores 10 per cent; jewelry stores, 10 per cent; department, dry goods, and general merchandise stores, 6.5 per cent; apparel stores, 5.5 per cent.

The department also reported that exports of farm equipment declined 9 per cent during 1939 to a total of $68,506,716 despite a sharp increase in December shipments.

Bank Clearings 4 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Check dealings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Jan. 31 dropped below the preceding week and the comparable 1939 period, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,012,595,000 represented a decline of 4.2 per cent from $5,231,381,000 a year ago and was $97,219,000 less than the previous week.

New York clearings amounted to $2,940,881,000, down 11.6 per cent from $3,327,050,000 a year ago.

Outside cities, however, moved up to $2,071,714,000 from $1,904,331,000 last year, or a rise of 8.8 per cent.

Except for dealings at Omaha and Kansas City, most cities showed advances over the like 1939 week, including: Detroit 18 per cent, Cincinnati 15.4, San Francisco 15, Pittsburgh 14.2, Minneapolis 13.5, Baltimore 12.9 and Cleveland 11.8.

Chicago volume totaled $293,002,000, up 16.3 per cent from $252,000,000 in 1939.

Land Bank Lending Authority Extended

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill extending the lending authority of the Land Bank Commissioner until June 1, 1942. Previous authority expired Feb. 1.

These loans, considered important in the refinancing of farm-mortgage indebtedness and financing of farm purchases since 1933, may be continued under the legislation with funds already available to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

B. & M. Reports 15.3 P. C. Gain in Revenues in 1939

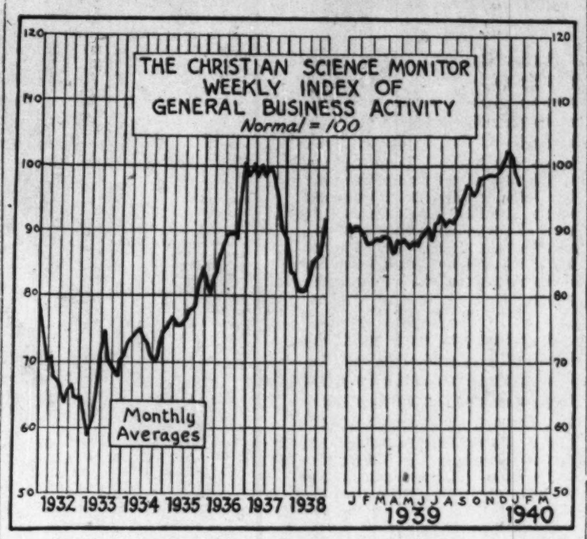
By the Associated Press

With all forms of traffic improved, the Boston and Maine Railroad reported its 1939 revenues better by $6,148,055, or 15.3 per cent, than in 1938.

The road announced a net income for the year of $707,881 over and above fixed charges, as compared with a 1938 deficit of $5,099,626, but described this comparison as "practically valueless" since the hurricane and flood damage in 1938 was included in operating expenses for that year.

Freight revenue for 1939 was up $5,581,397, or 20.2 per cent, passenger revenue was up .8 per cent, mail revenue 4.9 per cent and express revenue 36.6 per cent.

Further Downturn Recorded In Monitor Business Index



The decline in general business activity which began the first of the year continued unchecked through the month of January, making the sharpest drop recorded for any corresponding period, according to the Christian Science Monitor weekly index.

On Jan. 27, the index registered 97.0 (prel.) compared with 98.0 on Jan. 20 and 103.0 on Dec. 30, 1939. On the corresponding date last year, the index was 90.8.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped substantially during the week, contrary to seasonal expectations and as a result the index slumped to 92.9 from 95.9 in the preceding week. This compared with a December high of 104.4

Bank debits outside New York City declined more than was expected on the basis of seasonal and intramonthly factors and this component lost part of the previous week's recovery.

Offsetting the declines of the other two components was a modest advance in the electric power series which eased somewhat less than was anticipated.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 27* 1940	Jan. 20 1940	Jan. 28 1939
Combined index	97.0	98.0	90.8
Bk debits outside NYC	88.6	90.2	87.7
Elec power productn	103.4	103.0	95.5
Misc carloadings	92.9	95.9	84.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market turned in a magnificent achievement in the way of doing nothing at all. Volume averaged about 500,000 shares a day and the fitful click of the automatic quotation board went up an eighth and down an eighth and nothing happened. Aviations were fairly strong on new Allied orders, and a few preferred stocks and New York tractions made new highs and that's about the story. Steels weren't even weak.

Whereas a month or two ago a steady market seemed to be ignoring good news, last week's steady market seemed to be ignoring poor news. The business situation is really deteriorating. The decline in steel operations is becoming more precipitous. For the first few weeks of January operations dropped a half point or so a week; last week they dropped five points; this week they may drop eight points to around 70 per cent or less.

Steel orders are now coming in at even below 50 per cent. So it appears quite possible that operations will drop down to 50 per cent unless orders pick up. But there is hope of a pick-up. The spring demand for automobile steel may appear soon. More rail specifying is expected. Canners may accelerate the tin-plate industry with revived orders, and foreign demand may come to the rescue. The line of increasing demand might meet the line of decreasing production at anywhere between 45 and 60 per cent.

There are a few unfavorable price developments in steel also. Ford's purchase of ore from Big Steel at well below the going price has disturbed not only the merchant ore companies but also the regular steel companies, creating a "Detroit situation." Cheaper ore might mean not only lower-cost steel but lower-priced steel, and some softening again in steel scrap is reported.

Commodity Markets Weak

Other business indices are dropping too. The Street is a little more suspicious of the field stock situation in the automobile business than is Detroit itself. Seasonally adjusted carloadings went up last week, but that's after falling through January. Textile operations seem headed for their usual even-year dip. Machine-tool orders are levelling out (but at a mighty high level).

The commodity markets furnished some bearish arguments for stock traders. The silk bubble has now quite collapsed, silk being down about $1.50 in January and back at early October levels. The decline is reminiscent of the silk collapse in 1920 which some historians called the beginning of the end of the post-war commodity speculation. This is the third bubble to burst since the war began, the others being cotton and burlap in Bombay, and sugar in New York.

Congress' paring of the farm budget probably contributes indirectly to the continued decline in wheat. The present CCC loan program will run out in March, and the mood of Congress indicates that the other supports to wheat such as export subsidy may be withdrawn and leave wheat more dependent on the loan program than the latter will stand, particularly with CCC loading up on tobacco. If the economy stands—and it probably won't—the House cutting out of the bulk of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation activities is rather bearish. It cuts out the export subsidy program and also the program for supporting the butter and egg markets. The latter is not particularly important now; the FSCC bailed out the butter market early in 1939 and the butter market bailed out the FSCC at the year's end and now stands on its own feet. But this is temporary.

However, the Senate will probably put the whole thing back. The FSCC's butter-fat program is the mainstay of the whole dairy industry's price structure, and the food stamp plan is one of the AAA's most popular inventions.

The Non-Ferrous Metals

The non-ferrous metals helped the bearish outlook. The primary producers came down and met American Smelting & Refining's 11⅝-cents; zinc was cut, and when record-breaking deliveries of tin were reported for January the trade refused to mark the price up, apparently because it thought the figures were too good to be true.

The European outlook turns a bit more bullish for business here. In September everybody thought the war was going to mean a tremendous belligerent demand for everything. From October to January everybody felt quite disillusioned and thought the war wasn't going to mean an increased demand for much of anything except airplanes. Now it turns out that it will probably mean a considerably increased demand for our manufactures but none for our farm products. Our total exports are really stepping up quite as well as they did in 1914.

It is certain that the present economic-military situation will sooner or later change. Britain is turning out ten times as many shells as in early 1915. Its productive facilities are geared way up. The Allies are building all the planes, guns, and shells they can and buying all the planes we can spare, and nearly all these war supplies are piling up unusued. Either the combatants are going to start using their supplies eventually or they are going to cut down on their production.

More SEC Activities

There were no capital flotations of importance last week, but the Dayton Power issue will come out this week; the Morgan Stanley people came back from Washington long enough to put the issue out, leaving the commissions in escrow, and will then return to the eleventh floor of the SEC Building to continue the arm's-length bargaining argument. Section 11 (death sentence) developments in the utility field drive on with the speed of a hurried snail.

The American Gas hearings seemed to point to the important fact that the SEC is still willing to pass the buck to the company to formulate a plan for its own dismemberment or "reintegration." Despite official SEC dislike of the term "death sentence," it begins to look as though the Commission, which is prepared to force holding systems to sell without being able to force others to buy, is not averse to making little ones out of big ones, and breaking down the utility map into a lot of independent companies.

The ban on interlocking directorates has been postponed to June 1. Thirty-one men here are affected. Among the Morgan partners, Arthur Anderson and Harry Davison will have to leave the New York Trust board, Tom Lamont and George Whitney will have to resign from Guaranty Trust and W. A. Harriman of Brown Brothers Harriman will have to leave the Guaranty Trust board.

The low volume of Exchange trading has again brought brokerage house layoffs in clerical and stenographic staffs.

FDIC Says Weak Banks Weeded Out

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, created during the bank emergencies of 1933, claimed to have practically "weeded out" all the weak banks in the nation.

Where weak banks did not fail outright, the corporation explained in its annual report to members, the corporation put up the money to merge wobbly institutions into strong ones.

Eliminated Risks

Since the FDIC insures depositors up to $5,000 apiece, its policy has been to spend a few million dollars to eliminate hazardous situations which if allowed to continue might cost the corporation much more.

"Disbursement during 1939 of some $72,000,000 to protect the 393,000 depositors of 60 insured banks brought the program of rehabilitation of known problem banks near completion," the report said. "The few such cases remaining on the corporation's agenda should be corrected during the early months of 1940."

The weeding process made a net reduction of 120 in the number of insured banks, which now total 13,589. Last year, the corporation got 49 new members—including 22 banks already running but uninsured and 27 new banks—but lost 169 members, of which 32 failed and the rest disappeared in mergers and voluntary liquidations. Outside FDIC members, there are 1,462 commercial, private and mutual savings banks.

Altogether in the six years of deposit insurance, 1,569 insured banks have closed or been merged, but immediately after shutting down their 877,223 depositors were paid off by the FDIC 97.4 per cent of their $294,658,000 deposits. In 1939, alone, 60 banks either closed or received FDIC aid, and in these banks all but 816 of the 393,079 depositors were fully protected by the $5,000 insurance limit of the $157,704,000 deposits in them, 97.9 was paid back immediately.

Piles Up Surplus

In the rehabilitation program, the corporation reported, "the greatest number of cases (of banks needing help) occurred in the agricultural sections of the country, while the dollar outlay was greatest in industrial areas of the Middle Atlantic region."

After paying losses and administrative expenses of $18,468,541 in six years, the corporation has piled up a surplus of $163,411,165, invested mostly in government bonds. The interest on investments alone has been almost sufficient to pay all losses and expenses.

Formula Announced For '40 Sugar Beet Planting Allotments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace announced a formula to be used by the Agriculture Department in determining 1940 sugar beet planting allotments for individual producers applying for benefit payments.

The allotments are designed to prevent production of beet sugar in excess of a 1940 marketing quota of 1,559,695 short tons, raw value, established under the same legislation, and a normal reserve. The total allotted for the 1939 crop was 1,030,000 acres.

Compliance with the acreage allotments is one of the conditions growers must meet in order to become eligible for benefit payments which average about $1.90 per ton of beets.

The formula specifies that a producer may plant an acreage of beets equivalent to that planted in any one of the crop years of 1937, 1938 or 1939.

The formula provides a minimum allotment of 20 acres for irrigated farms and 10 acres for non-irrigated farms.

It further provides that the allotment for any farm already planted would be the acreage actually seeded. Little planting has been done, officials said, except in California.

Mr. Wallace emphasized that the payments would depend on whether Congress appropriated necessary funds. The Budget Bureau recommended appropriation of about $48,000,000 for payments to producers in the domestic beet and cane areas, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Officials said acreage allotments of producers who this year chose not to grow beets could not be transferred to other producers.

50,000 Shares of Stock Dixie-Home Stores Offered

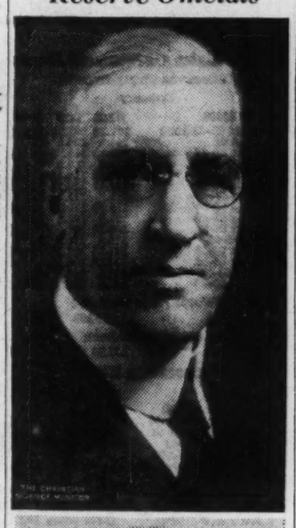
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

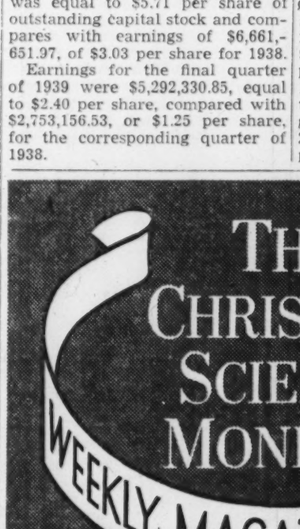
NEW YORK—New financing for Dixie-Home Stores, operating a chain of 173 retail cash and carry stores in North and South Carolina, is being carried out with the offering by an underwriting group, headed by J. G. White & Co., Inc., of 50,000 shares of the company's common stock at a price of $9.50 per share.

Of the net proceeds from the sale, approximately $150,000 will be used in opening new stores. Part of the proceeds will also be applied to reduce or pay off at maturity $200,000 of bank loans and commercial paper occasioned by the increase in the company's business in 1939. The balance will be used for further expansion and for working capital purposes.

Upon completion of the financing, capitalization will consist of 250,000 authorized and outstanding shares of common stock, $1 par value. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock.

Reserve Officials





Bachrach

Above: James E. Davidson, President, Peoples Commercial and Savings Bank, Bay City, Mich., elected a director of the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Below: Clifford V. Gregory, Associate Publisher of Wallace's Des Moines, Iowa, elected a Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

National Steel Net In 1939 $5.71 Share

PITTSBURGH (AP)—In a preliminary report subject to final audit, the National Steel Corporation reported net earnings—after all charges, including depreciation, interest and federal taxes—of $12,581,635.69 for 1939. This was equal to $5.71 per share of outstanding capital stock and compares with earnings of $6,661,651.97, of $3.03 per share for 1938.

Earnings for the final quarter of 1939 were $5,292,330.85, equal to $2.40 per share, compared with $2,753,156.53, or $1.25 per share, for the corresponding quarter of 1938.

Steel Output Off 5 Points To 76½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 5 points to 76½ per cent of mill capacity, the lowest rate since September but compares with 53 per cent a year ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Notwithstanding the lag in orders and steadily declining operations," says the report, "there is little pessimism in the industry. Considering the unusually heavy buying last fall, the severe weather the past few weeks and the fact that January and February are normally quiet months for some consumers, steel producers regard present demand as far from discouraging.

"Most interests are disposed to await further reductions in unfilled orders and in consumers' inventories before drawing any too adverse conclusions regarding prospects for coming months.

Record Pig Iron Output

"January pig iron production was the largest in history for that month despite a 4.5 per cent decline from December. Total output was 3,595,467 tons, against 3,767,605 tons in December and 2,175,423 tons a year ago. At the end of January, 179 blast furnaces were active, a decrease of 12 stacks from Dec. 31.

"The season continues to depress automobile assemblies, output last week being off 5,200 units to 101,240. General Motors and independent companies accounted for most of the drop which left production 27.5 per cent larger than a year ago. Operations may be expected to decline further before the usual recovery appears, probably in March, in anticipation of spring sales. Meanwhile, additional steel buying for automotive use is in sight.

"Tin plate production has dropped 4 points to 65 per cent. Mhl backlogs now are light, and adequate stocks in hands of both producers and consumers cause operations to depend largely on current demand. Export inquiries for tin plate are steady and somewhat better than a year ago, although foreign sales still are retarded by difficulties in arranging satisfactory credit.

Railroad Orders Small

"Railroad equipment inquiries and orders generally are small. New York Central contemplates purchase of 2,000 freight cars, but business actively pending includes no large lots."

Sharpest decline in steel making last week was at Youngstown, where ingot output slumped 17 points to 51 per cent and will go lower this week. Most other districts also were down, reductions including 5 points to 73 at Pittsburgh, 5½ points to 85½ at Chicago, 2 points to 78 in eastern Pennsylvania, 6½ points to 60½ at Buffalo, 4 points to 90 at Birmingham, 9 points to 66 in New England, 10 points to 64½ at Cincinnati and 13 points to 70 at St. Louis. Partially offsetting these losses were gains of 6 points to 93 at Detroit, 2 points to 82 at Wheeling and 1 point to 75 at Cleveland.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

LEADING ARTICLES
FEBRUARY 10, 1940

WHAT WOULD LINCOLN THINK?
By Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois
Conclusions that may be drawn from Lincoln's words and acts in relation to certain large problems that press upon the world today.

THE JERICHO ROAD
By David Dempsey
What America means to the thousands of homeless refugees who are descending steamship gangplanks into the new world these days.

BRITAIN EXPERIMENTS IN FUTURE PATTERNS
By John Allan May
Development of British social and labor policies which are being pruned to carry over into peacetime.

FIND WHERE YOU FIT
By Frances Maule
Real consideration of the question "What do you do when you do what you like?" would find the solution to many job hunting difficulties, says this specialist in employment problems.

PEACE THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE ENDEAVOR
By Albert Field Gilmore
Discussion of the cause and cure of war as it may be considered by those who look to religion for guidance.

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE CATALOGUES
By Louise Bush-Brown
Color photograph spread of the All-American Seed Selections for the year 1940.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Du Pont '39 Net $7.70 a Share; $3.79 in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company consolidated net income for 1939 is equal to $93,218,664 compared with $50,190,827 in 1938, according to the company's annual report.

After provision for dividends on the outstanding debenture and preferred stocks, and including the company's equity in undivided profits of controlled companies not wholly owned, earnings on the common stock were $85,119,490, equivalent to $7.70 a share, exclusive of shares held in Treasury. In 1938, earnings on the common stock were $41,847,363, equivalent to $3.79 a share.

Operating Income

Income from operations was $67,252,271 compared with $36,795,283 in 1938. Sales and other operating revenues were $298,833,238 compared with $235,409,426 in 1938, an increase of 27 per cent. There were 11,050,767 shares of common stock outstanding during the year, excluding the average number of shares held in treasury. Dividends aggregating $7 a share were paid on the common stock, compared with $3.25 a share paid in 1938.

On October 9 holders of the debenture stock were offered one and one-eighth (1 1/8) shares of preferred stock in exchange for each share of debenture stock outstanding. Under the offer, which expired at the close of business Oct. 24, 1,056,756 shares of debenture stock, or about 97 per cent of the total then outstanding, were exchanged.

The 36,192 debenture shares that remained outstanding were called for redemption on Jan. 25, 1940, at $125 a share and accumulated dividends. The reduction in dividends on the company's senior securities, resulting from the exchange and redemption of the debenture stock, is approximately $1,207,000 a year.

Export sales, which amounted to 5 per cent of the company's total dollar sales, were 32 per cent more than in 1938.

"A substantial part of this increase," the report says, "occurred since the outbreak of the war, and appears to be due to the desire of foreign customers to increase their stocks, and to business from other customers who normally depend on European sources of supply for their regular peace-time requirements."

Foreign Income

Income from foreign sources included in the statement of consolidated income, approximately $4,000,000, is about four per cent of total net income.

Sales prices of the company's products averaged 3 per cent lower in 1939 than in 1938. In contrast, the company's wage rates averaged 3 per cent higher and at the end of the year averaged 7 per cent higher than at the end of 1938. The company expended approximately $27,700,000 in 1939 in plant construction. Larger expenditures for construction are contemplated for 1940.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per- Rate	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Oxford Paper pf	$1.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 29

Liquidating

Premier Sh Inc	$3.85	Feb. 1	Jan. 2

Extra

First Nat Bk & Tr, Oklahoma City	15c	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do	15c	June 29	June 19
Hollinger Cons Gld	M5c	Feb. 26	Feb. 12
Vick Chem	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

Initial

Delnite Mines	3c	Apr. 30	Apr. 2

Increased

Nat Container	Del 20c	Mar. 15	Feb. 24

Stock

Nehi Corp	400%	Apr. 22	Apr. 1

Irregular

Crown Drug C	5c	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
Indep Pneum T	40c	Mar. 29	Mar. 19
Los Angeles Ind	5c	Feb. 14	Feb. 5
Quaker S O Z	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Timken Roll Bear	50c	Mar. 5	Feb. 16

Regular

Allis Chalm Mfg	25c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 11
Alum Gds Mfg	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am Chicle	$1 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Boott Mills	$1 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Borg Warner	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cen Nat Bk 4% pf	$1 S	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Columbia Brew Co	20c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Col Life Ins of Am	$3 Q	Feb. 2	Feb. 1
Cons Laund pf	$1.87½ Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Diam T&C 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Econ Gro Strs	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Electrogr Corp	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Electro Corp pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Exolon Co	15c	Feb. 23	Feb. 15
Fireman Fund Ins	50c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
First Hldg Co pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
First Nat Bk & Tr, Oklahoma City	20c Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do	20c Q	June 29	June 19
Glens F Ins	40c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hobart Mfg Co	37½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
HollingerCnsGldM	5c	Feb. 26	Feb. 12
LamaqueGldMLtd	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Le Tourneau (R. G.), Inc	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lecur Cn Gen $2pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Lecur Cn Gen $6pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Little Miami R. R. Co. orig cap	$1	Mar. 20	Feb. 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. orig cap.	$1.10	Jan. 10	May 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. orig cap	$1.10	Sept. 10	Aug. 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. orig cap	$1.10	Dec. 10	Nov. 25
Little Miami R.R. Co. spec gtd	50c Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. spec gtd	50c Q	June 10	May 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. spec gtd	50c Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 24
Little Miami R.R. Co. spec gtd	50c Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 25
1903 Corp A	50c Q	May 15	May 1
1906 Corp A	50c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
1909 Corp A	50c Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Minnesota Nat Bk of Duluth	90c S	Jan. 3	Jan. 3
Omar, Inc 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Parke Davis & Co	40c	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Piper Aircraft	15c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Portland & Ogdensburg Ry gtd com	50c Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 20
Republic Natural Gas Co, com	20c Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 16
Royalty Income Shares Series A	3 1-10c	Feb. 25	Jan. 31
Rutland&WhiteRR	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Seaboard Oil (Del)	35c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Southwestern Life Ins	$1.20 A	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Standard Brands	10c	Apr. 1	Feb. 16
Stand Brands pf	$1.12½ Q	June 15	June 1
Sylvania I Corp	25c Q	Feb. 21	Feb. 13
Teck Hughes G M	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Van Norman Mch Tl	40c	Mar. 20	Mar. 8
Van Raalte	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Van Raalte pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Vick Chem	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Wash Ry&El pfc	22½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

Loew's Net Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Loew's, Inc., holding company for motion picture and amusement enterprises, reported for the 12 weeks ended Nov. 23 consolidated net profit of $1,393,456 after a $500,000 reserve for contingencies. The profit was equal to 71 cents a share, and compared with $2,979,943, or $1.74 a share, in the comparable 1938 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 40-43 June	101.30	101.30	101.30
1 3¼s 41	105.5	105.5	105.5
1 3¼s 45-43	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 3s 46-44	110.8	110.8	110.8
6 4s 54-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
13 3¾s 56-46	114.11	114.11	114.11
14 3⅜s 49-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
1 4¼s 52-47	119.30	119.30	119.30
4 2½s 53-49	105.9	105.9	105.9
21 2½s 52-50	105.10	105.10	105.10
7 3s 55-51	110.4	110.3	110.3
43 2⅞s 60-55	107.18	107.16	107.15
3 2¾s 59-56	106.13	106.13	106.13
19 2¾s 63-58	106.3	106.3	106.3
2 2¾s 65-60	106.6	106.3	106.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

24 3s 49-44	108.1	108	108

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	108	108	108
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	78½	78½	78½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 st	45½	45½	45½
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	96	96	96
1 Allis Chalm-cv 4s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Am & For P5s 2030	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 AmIGGCham5½s49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
19 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Am T & T 3¼s66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
12 Arm Del 4s 57	101¼	101	101
26 Arm Del 4s 55	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
11 AT&SF 4s 95	106¼	106	106
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	100¾	100½	100¾
6 A C Line clt 4s 52	67	67	67
8 A C Line 4½s 64	57	57	57
1 Atl Coast Dan 2ds 4s 48	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 B&O 1st 5s 48	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
12 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	67	67	67
1 B&O rfg 5s 95	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 B&O 5s 96 F	26	26	26
9 B&O cv 4½s 60	15⅞	15½	15½
4 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3 B&O 1st 4s 48	67	67	67
1 B&O S W 5s 50	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¾	116¼	116¾
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	132¾	132¾	132¾
6 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	105⅞	105¾	105¾
12 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¼	107⅛	107¼
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Bost&Mt 4¼s 61	46	46	46
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 Bkly City RR 5s 41	80	78½	80
11 Bkly City RR 5s 41 ct	73	73	73
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
29 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	90¼	89¼	89¾
52 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	86¼	86¼	86⅝
17 Bkly QC&SB vn 5s 41 ct	45	44¼	44½
34 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	93	92⅜	93
35 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	91½	91½	91½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	94½	94	94
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Buf F&P 4½s 57	38	38	38
5 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	38¼	38	38
24 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103¾	103	103
12 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104	103¾	103¾
10 Can Nat Ry 5s '69 Jly	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	104¾	104½	104½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	110¾	110⅝	110¾
5 Can Pac 5s '54	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Can Pac 4½s'68	75¾	75¼	75¼
4 Can Pac 4s Perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	107	107	107
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
12 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	18	18	18
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16½	16½	16½
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	77	77	77
17 C&O 4½s '92	125¼	125	125¼
5 C&O 3½s'96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99⅛	98⅞	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	87	87	87
2 CB&Q 4½s'77	80½	80½	80½
2 CB&Q gen 4s'58	0	89¾	89¾
1 CB&Q 4s III'49	100	100	100
26 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94¼	94⅝
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅝	16	16½
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
2 Chi Ind. 5s '66	7	7	7
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 CM&SP4¾s'89F	25	25	25
2 MS&SP 4½s '89 C	25½	25	25½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23¼	23½	23½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	3¼	3	3
10 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
11 CStL&NOMem4s'51	48	48	48
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¾	107½	107½
22 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	91½	91	91½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	52	52	52
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s'67	107	106½	106½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	110¼	110¼	110½
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	51	51	51
6 ClevCinTerm 5½s'72	89½	89½	89½
5 ClevCinTerm 5s '73	80¼	79¾	79¾
1 ClevCinTerm4½s'77C	73¼	73	73¼
9 Col & So 4½s 30	30¼	30	30
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104⅝	104¾
24 CwithEd cv3½s'58	128¼	128	128
17 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	107	107	107
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	109½	109½	109½
3 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103	103	103
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	103	103	103
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30	30	30
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	60¾	60	60½
1 Del P & L 4¼s'69	104¾	104½	104½
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	109	109	109
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 E TenV&G cn 5s'56	91	91	91
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	109	109	109
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¼	14¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	14¾	14¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22½	22½	22½
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Francis Sug 6s'56	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'39	50	49	49
15 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106¼	106	106
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	67¼	67	67¼
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
2 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¼	8¾
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	80	80	80
5 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s 54	97½	97½	97½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	33¾	33	33
1 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	126	126	126
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47½	47½	47½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 55	47	47	47
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49	48¾	44¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	13	13	13
6 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Nnterb R Tr 7s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
7 Nnterb RR Tr rfg 5s66ct	76¼	76¼	76¼
16 Nnterb R Tr rfg 5s66	76½	76¼	76¼
1 Int Agricul Corp cv 4s 47	85	85	85
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	67½	67½	67½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	98	98	98
11 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Int Pr Cs A 6½s547	98	98	98
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Int T&T 4½s52	39½	39½	39½
10 Int T&T 5s 55	43¾	43	43
1 Jones&Laughlin4½s 61	94	94	94
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	30½	30½	30½
2 K C Stouth 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
2 K C Terrn 4s 60	107¾	107¾	108
40 Kinks Co Elev 4s '49 ct	90¾	90	90¾
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	106	106	106
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Las Gas 5s'42	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Las Gas 5s'39	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Leh CrkN 4½s'54C	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 LesVal Coal5s'51st	28¾	28½	28½
15 LehVal&2003 asd reg	13½	13¾	13½
5 Liggett & M 7s'44	127	127	127
39 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	90	90	90
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98½	98¾	98½
1 Lou&NMobile4½s'45	91½	91½	91½
1 LouGas&El3½s'66	112	112	112
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	41½	41½	41½
10 Manhat R 2d 4s 2013 ct	81	81	81
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	44	44	44
9 Met Ed 4½s'68	107¼	107½	107¼
22 Met Con Gas 4s '63	110¼	110⅛	110¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	56	56	56
5 M-K-Tex 5½s'67	16½	16½	16½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	7	7	7
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	17	17	17
10 Mo Pacs 5s '81 I ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Mob&O 4½s'77	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 MonWPaPS4½s'56	29	29	29
27 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	110¼	110	110
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	37½	37½	37½
5 Mount St T&T 4½s'68	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 NashCha&StL 4½'78	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
22 Nassau El 4s '51	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	56½	55½	56
14 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51ww	49¼	48¼	48½
10 Nat Distill 3½s'49	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 N Or1 Term 4s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	70½	70¼	70¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	28½	28½	28½
6 NYC 4½s '2013A	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 NYC cn 4s '98	52	52	52
6 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	57½	57½	57½
7 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	63½	63½	63½
2 NY Conn RR 5s '53	54	54	54
10 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	107	107	107
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	52	52
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	58¾	58	58
6 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19½	19½	19½
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	19½	19	19½
3 NY Steam 3½s'63	5¾	5¾	5¾
11 NYW&Bost4½s'46	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Norf & W 4s '96	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	125¼	125¼	125¼
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s2047 C	54¾	54¾	54¾
	47	47	47

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ogden&LCha4s'48	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'72	107½	107½	107½
2 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Otis Steel 4½s 'G2A	77	77	77
1 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	110¼	110⅛	110¼
18 Panhandle ELP 4s'52	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Pat & Pass 5s'49	125	125	125
1 Pen Co 4s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97½	97½	97½
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s'74	107½	107½	107½
8 Pen P & Lt 3½s'69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	107½	107	107½
17 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	86¾	86½	86½
9 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
3 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	97½	97½	97½
13 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114
8 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114	114	114
3 Pen RR 3½s'52	84½	84½	84¾
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	66⅞	66	66
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	65	65	65
2 Phelphs Dodge 3½s'52	111	111	111
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	107½	107½	107½
12 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 PCC&StL 4s '57G	110	110	110
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	43	43	43
32 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74¾	74¾	74¾
138 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	20¼	20¼	20
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Rem Rand 4½s '58xw	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Republic Stl 4½s'61	92¼	92¼	93¼
2 Republic Stl 4½s 56	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	98⅜	96⅜	96⅜
20 St L S F 4½s'78	11	10⅞	10⅞
10 St L S F 4s '50	10½	10½	10¼
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L SW 5s '52	17½	17½	17½
5 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 SanAntoExc 4s '63	108½	108	108½
1 Schulco 6½s '46 ct	25	25	25
2 Schulco 6½s'46B	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	37	37	37
18 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅞	7	7⅛
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Sea A L s f 5s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	96	96	96
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	104½	104½	104½
6 So Cal Pow 6s '47	106	105⅞	106
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	46¼	46¼	46¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45¾	45¾	45¾
9 So Pac 4½s '69	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60	59¾	60
5 So Pac 4½s Or '66	52½	52½	52½
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	80½	80½	80½
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	77½	77½	77½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	87¼	87¼	87¼
32 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	57¾	57¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¾	105½	105½
15 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105¼	105	105¼
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	187	186½	186½
1 Swift & Co 2½s'51	107½	107½	107½
2 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
1 Tren G&E 5s '49	125	125	125
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'82	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	114¼	114	114¼
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10 Un Pac 3½s'70	107	107	107
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	96½	96½	96½
20 US Steel 3¼s'48	77	77¼	77½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	106¼	106	106
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	105	102	102
12 Util P&L 5s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	91½	91	91
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	104	103¾	103¾
11 Wabash 1st 5s '39	8	8	8
1 Wabash 4½s'78C	40	40	40
1 Walwrth 4s '55	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 Warner Bros 6s'48	66¾	66⅜	66¾
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	86¼	85½	86¼
2 West Pen P 5s'63E	86¼	86½	86½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Westch Lt 3½s'67	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Westn Md 4s'52	108½	108½	108½
1

Mystery Cloaks Sunday Silence Of Radio Priest

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP)—The unexplained failure of the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin to deliver his usual Sunday radiocast provided a mystery today.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin himself could not be reached for an explanation, and associates at his Shrine of the Little Flower in suburban Royal Oak said his whereabouts was unknown.

Three cryptic announcements, interspersed with organ music, occupied the hour usually devoted to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's Sunday address over his own network of stations. Early listeners were advised to "telephone some friend to join this audience."

The announcer, stating he was unauthorized to give any explanation, first told hearers the Rev. Mr. Coughlin would not speak. Later he returned to the microphone to say:

"Pay no heed to idle rumors which will be circulated. . . . Probably events transpiring this week will enlighten you."

The management of the network's outlet station (WJR-Detroit) said the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had been expected to talk, and expressed surprise that he did not do so.

Rally for 'Front'

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Bernard T. D'Arcy, Chairman of a rally sponsored by the "Parents' Defense Fund Committee" for 17 "Christian Front" members charged with seditious conspiracy, said last night that he did not know the whereabouts of the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin.

Since the arrest of 17 members of the "Christian Front" in New York three weeks ago, charged with conspiring to overthrow the Government, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's name has often come into discussion. He has advocated "a Christian Front" to fight Communism and Naziism, but disclaimed any connection in the New York instance, though calling himself a "friend of the accused."

The rally filled the 2,200 capacity of Prospect Hall, a public meeting place in Brooklyn.

There was a 25-cent admission charge and the hall was closely guarded—outside by uniformed patrolmen and inside by several score plainclothes detectives

Mr. D'Arcy said the only connection between the rally and the "Christian Front" was his assumption that a "large majority of the audience" belonged to the front.

Applications for membership in the "Christian Front" were passed among the audience and "Social Justice," the periodical founded by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, was sold in the hall.

Among the speakers were Leo Healy, attorney for 12 of the accused, and Edmund D. Wilson, the lawyer for some others. Mr. D'Arcy, also an attorney but not retained in the "Christian Front" cases, said he expected the grand jury deliberating on the cases to make its report early this week, possibly at the time of the hearings which have been set for tomorrow.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury has been delegated to investigate "Christian Front" activities here and elsewhere and Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, who was sent here to assist in the prosecutions, has carried his investigations at least halfway across the continent.

The 17 have been in jail here since their arrest three weeks ago in synchronized raids conducted in Brooklyn.

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United States and Canada

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Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
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Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
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"Everybody's Store"
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Metropolitan Beauty Shop
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It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
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Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
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Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8510 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
15 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

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RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—Candies
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Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

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Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
PHILCO
SALES AND SERVICE
123 No. Main Street Phone 260

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIETH, Mgr.

Some of Our Best
SKIS
Still in Stock
20% Discount on All
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JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
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2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
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Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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$6.00 and $10.00
Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
72 No. Main St. Telephone 2880

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
14 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT
DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Start your spring wardrobe with a smart
NEW BLOUSE!
Harry G. Emmons

LINCOLN'S
30 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

MANCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leaders in Fashion

Avail yourself of the opportunity to buy these sparkling new styles now!
SPRING DRESSES
PARISEAU'S

New Hampshire People Say!
SHOP LEAVITT'S THIS FEBRUARY
What a sight! Crisp, sparkling new fabrics, smart new things for your home! And smashing markdowns on all remaining winter stocks. It's an unbeatable combination.
LEAVITT'S

Spring Hats
So Dressy and Feminine in Lovely Pastel Shades or Smart Blacks
Spring is truly expressed in the New Hats.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

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Valentines
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Only Best Materials used, all work carefully done. Phone 334
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Insurance of Every Description
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Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City
Be Safed
use Southern's Service
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We also have
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ROUGH DRY
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AS AN INTRODUCTION TRY OUR
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$1
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Moderately Priced
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ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
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Everything carefully washed and thoroughly rinsed in eight to ten changes of water. The excess water is removed. Flatwork is ironed and folded. Other work is returned damp, ready to be starched and ironed.
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Morgantown's Largest Department Store

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Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
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BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
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(Continued)

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A "BAY" branded radio—guaranteed performance combined with attractive appearance.
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"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
...certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Hudson's Bay Company
Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best.
See it at the Bay.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Holt, Renfrew & Company
PORTAGE AT CARLTON
Furs—
Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
318 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY
is
HOME FURNISHINGS MONTH
at **The "BAY"**

Special Features in All Home Furnishings Departments Every Day in February

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* **THORO-BAKE BREAD?**
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
284 King St. East Hamilton Ontario
Phone 2-4615

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63
73 KING STREET EAST

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

See Our Collection of NEW SPRING HATS
Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

DIARIES
For Personal and Office Use
Wide selection
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London and St. Thomas

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

SUPERTEST TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Step Set by Stores in Western Canada
Est. P. J. Devlin & Co. Ltd.
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa Canada

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

Phone 2-2411 R. E. Powell Grocer

Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

LADY BILTMORE HATS
Tailored felts of unusual smartness 5.95
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St 2-4823

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next Drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

The PATRICIAN TEA ROOM
Lunches—Teas—Dinners
Daily 12-8 P. M.
Sundays—Full course Dinner
1568 Yonge St.
(at Heath)
Hudson 7221 W. A. Auld, Prop.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Crashley Motors, Ltd.
DODGE and DeSOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD
NEW TORONTO ONTARIO
Phone JUnc. 3922, N. T. 1233

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3335 TORONTO Ly. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

C. W. WARNER
PLUMBER, STEAMFITTER, FURNACE and DRAINMAN
HArgrave 3808
Shop 504 Pape Avenue
Res. 5 Fairview Boulevard

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

FLOWER TOQUES
Fashion is picking flowers for your hats this Spring . . . picking hundreds of them in crisp bunches to make entire hats . . . in the most tempting, tantalizing colours. We've picked one for you from our collection, a heart-shaped felt in a soft dusty pink..... $4
Simpson's
Second Floor

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1418 St. Catherine St. W.

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6026
Res. ELwood 2284

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less
in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included!
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Expert Dry Cleaning
Pressing—Dyeing
WEST END Cleaners and Tailors
"Valets to the Elite"
1924 ROSE STREET

Sterling SMART SHOES
Florsheims
Selby
Tru-Poise
also Hosiery
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
1860 Hamilton Street

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

Quality Coal and Wood
EMPIRE LUMBER & FUEL CO. LTD.
Phone 5458 715 2nd Ave. N.

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
150 2nd Ave. N.
Phone 4555

M. A. ELLS
Distinctive Clothes
For women who appreciate quality and style
168 2nd Ave., Phone 6222

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOOKBINDING
ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1.
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CARS FOR HIRE
CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions, from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London, WEstern 8315.

FLATS TO LET
LONDON—To let, unfurnished flat, facing Hill; select; 3 rooms, 2 large attics, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric; £115 per annum. 20 Primrose Hill Road, N. W. 3. PRI. 2508.

LONDON — To let, unfurnished flat over garage, 3 rooms, kitchen-diningroom, scullery, bathroom, gas, electric; 23/- p. w. 20 Primrose Hill Road, N. W. 3. PRI. 2508.

LONDON: KENSINGTON—Unfurnished maisonette, near High St.; 4 rooms, quiet (self-contained); £125 p. a. PRICE, 50 Abingdon Villas, W. 8 WES. 0578.

LONDON: Chelsea—Furnished flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, bathroom. C. H. W.; 30/- weekly. Apply CARETAKER, 6 Glebe Place, S. W. 3.

LONDON, Mill Hill—Well-appointed furnished flat, 3 rooms, £2.2.0 weekly; station bus 3 minutes. Telephone Emberbrook 4039.

FLATS WANTED
LONDON (in March)—Self-contained flat, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom with C. H. W.; moderate rent; West End. Box W-1521, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE REPAIRS
CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 4393
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE
All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
41 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

INTERIOR DECORATORS
Let me re-make that old chair or regenerate your home. Reliable decoration, interior or exterior. Estimates free.
W. GORDON CAMERON
162 Notting Hill Gate, London PAR 8904

LAUNDRIES
PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 65 Packington Rd., South Acton, Acorn 1784.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 38 MILES RADIUS.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
LONDON — Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect; basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W 8. WEStern 4925.

PIANO TUNING
LONDON, F. G. MUKLE — Piano and organ tuning and repairs, music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT
LONDON — Apprentice wanted immediately. WEST END LADIES' HAIRDRESSER. Apply: 50 Seymour Street, W. 1.

POST WANTED
LADY desires position; domesticated, experienced as housekeeper, companion, and in giving care where needed; preferably with Christian Scientists; reliable references. Box W-1522, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
SECRETARIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, Typewriting, translation, staff dictation room, confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON: EARLS COURT—Comfortable divan rooms, with breakfast; gas rings, concealed H. and C.; permanents, 24/6, 28/-, 31/6, 35/-, 45/6 single; nightly 6/6, 7/-. Flaxman 6059. 17 Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.

SERVICE ROOMS
LONDON—Our delightful furnished rooms are remaining open with a welcome to all. Tel. Kens. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. 13 Beaufort Gardens Knightsbridge

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Hall Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water MAYfair 0678

N. GREEN, Exclusive Ladies' Tailoring, Fur Work, Expert Workmanship, Long Coats, Costumes, Furs Scientifically Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired, Remodeled, 41, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, Western 2748.

TAXI SERVICE
LONDON'S Taxis always at your service to Meetings, Lectures and Services to the Shops, Stations and Theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

TEACHERS
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Amy Fisher, 2 Edmunds Walk, East Finchley, London, N. 2. Tudor 4592—Speech Training and Reading in Public—English Lessons to Foreigners.

TEA ROOMS
Meet for lunch or tea at:
THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles N. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

E. T. NEEDHAM & CO.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
PHONES ★ EUSTON 4745 ETC.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
36, St. Leonard's Terrace, London, S. W. 3. Flaxman 7483
FURNISHING FABRICS
Post Orders Receive Careful Attention

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7765
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA
GROCERIES
Have You Thought of Coming to Us?
We will gladly serve you.
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

HATS
Designed and Remodelled
MILDRED M. ROYLE
by appointment
AT
63A EBURY STREET
S. W. 1
SLOANE 6036

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

INCOME TAX
Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
64 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc. | Morning Refreshment Dainty Luncheons a Speciality Teas | Birthday and other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

FOR HARD SERVICE WEAR **K SHOES**
K Shoes are the shoes for active people who also like to be smartly dressed. K's give you extra comfort and extra wear. So they are true War-time economy. May I fit you by X-Ray? I am a K Shoe Specialist.
BALDWIN SMITH LTD.
K Shoe Specialists, 241, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Also at 187, Kensington High Street and and 165, Cheapside.

LONDON N.
Canonbury and Islington
T. K. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings *at London's Lowest Prices*
215-225, UPPER STREET
Islington, N. 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead
The **BOWMAL** Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance, iron frame with spring mattress.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.— Leytonstone
BARGAIN MONTH AT
BEARMANS
JANUARY SALE
REMNANTS EVERY FRIDAY
High Road, Leytonstone
Tel. Leytonstone 1131-6

New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
Furriers
706, High Road, Leytonstone (Ley. 1124)

LONDON E.—Woodford
Electrical Installations
Radio and Gramophones
ESCOTT BROS. LTD.
Head Office: 109, Maybank Road, E. 18
Telephone: Buckhurst 0135
Shops at: Chingford, Ilford, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Loughton, Upminster

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes
NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery
at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68, West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 5177
106, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18
Phone Putney 1160
257, Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18
Phone Putney 2348

LONDON W.—Chiswick
Building *and* **Decorating**
ARTHUR KNAPP
1 Eastbourne Road, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.— Ealing
Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

ENGLAND

LONDON W.— Ealing (Continued)

The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney Tel. Putney 1208, 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1865
and at Ealing, Sheen, New and Richmond

Ireland

BELFAST

Over 75 Years' Reputation for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., LTD.
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

James
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Ready-to-Wear and Tailored-to-Order
Burberry, Dexter and Aquatite Raincoats
19-27 LOMBARD STREET

For Beautiful Work
Try
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
102, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

Stormonth's Stores Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock. We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products. Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District.
Phone 22241—2 lines.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The Everglades?
2. Gibraltar?
3. Lake Louise?
4. The Portsmouth Navy Yard?
5. The Old Line State?
6. The Dail Eireann?
7. The Ganges?
8. The City of Churches?
9. The Garden of the Gods?
10. Guernsey?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Party Fun

'By Any Other Name'

For each guest prepare a list of the scientific names of the 15 animals given below. Prepare also a second list (in an entirely different order) of the common names of these animals, numbering the common names from 1 to 15. Allow a given time for the guests to put the number of the common name in front of the scientific name to which they think it corresponds. Sheer guessing (where positive knowledge is lacking) should be encouraged, and all should write all 15 numbers (for better or for worse) before turning in their slips:

1. Ursus horribilis (Grizzly bear)
2. Alces americanus (Moose)
3. Canis lupus (Wolf)
4. Thalassarctos maritimus (Polar bear)
5. Struthio camelus (Ostrich)
6. Sciurus hudsonicus (Red squirrel)
7. Haliaeetus leucocephalus (American eagle)
8. Mus decumanus (Common brown rat)
9. Felis leo (Lion)
10. Castor canadensis (North American beaver)
11. Cygnus gibbus (Tame swan)
12. Hippotragus niger (Sable antelope)
13. Equus caballus (Horse)
14. Capra hircus (Goat)
15. Sus scrofa (Hog)

—W. P. K., Des Moines, Iowa

No Tame Bees

There is no such thing as a tame honeybee, according to scientists. They say bee-keepers can handle the insects because they understand their nature.

Daily Anecdote

The Silent Critic

Moscheles, the eminent virtuoso, composer, and teacher, once numbered among his students the brilliant Arthur Sullivan, later Sir Arthur of operetta fame.

One morning Sullivan arrived at Moscheles' studio and found the usually smiling maestro enveloped in a pall of impenetrable gloom. He endeavored to ascertain the cause of the professor's sadness, but in vain. The only sign he could get in reply was a listless wave of the hand toward the piano.

At last Moscheles was persuaded to reveal his sad secret. "Well," said the gloomy man, sighing deeply, "I will tell you. I got up this morning. I dressed, and I came down to breakfast. There was no butter. I sent my Dienstmädchen for some butter." And then his voice choked with emotion, and for a moment he was unable to continue. "And what do you think she brought it in? That butter—that miserable butter—was wrapped in a page of my G Minor Concerto!"

Bible Facts

The Friend of the Bridegroom

In explaining to his followers the relationship between himself and Christ Jesus, John the Baptist describes the Master as "the bridegroom," while comparing himself to "the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him" (John 3:29).

The task of the bridegroom's "friend" (or "friends"—For often there were more than one) at a Syrian wedding may be almost compared to that of a "best man" or usher at a modern wedding. It seems, moreover, that it was customary for these "friends" to escort the bride and her attendants to the home of the bridgroom immediately prior to the marriage ceremony, which was customarily performed in the evening.

It would seem that the phrase "children of the bridechamber" (Matt. 9:15) simply provides an alternative description of "the friends of the bridegroom."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

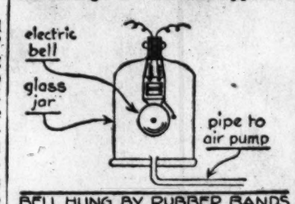
1. Southern Florida. 4,927,759 acres of these vast swamps are being drained and provided with roads for agricultural purposes.
2. A fortified promontory at the entrance to the Mediterranean, on the southern coast of Spain; owned by Britain.
3. It is in Banff Park, Alberta, Canada.
4. Kittery, Maine, which is across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Maryland. In early colonial days it was the dividing line between Crown land grants of William Penn and Lord Baltimore.
6. The representative assembly of the Irish Free State, which meets at Dublin.
7. A sacred river of India.
8. Brooklyn, New York.
9. These famous rock formations, caused by the action of wind and water on the red and white sandstone, are near Colorado Springs, Colorado.
10. One of the Channel Islands.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Could Hear No Sounds If We Were On the Moon?

According to physicists, three factors are necessary in order for a sound to be heard: (1) a vibrating source, (2) a substance through which the sound can travel, and (3) a receiving device or ear.

Sound travels quite readily through a wide variety of substances. Most sound reaches our ear through the air. The approach



BELL HUNG BY RUBBER BANDS TO KEEP ITS VIBRATIONS FROM BEING CARRIED TO THE GLASS EXCEPT THROUGH THE AIR

of a distant train can be learned by placing one's ear to the steel rail. The American Indian made a practice of putting his ear to the ground to detect the pounding of hoofs, which would warn him of the approach of a cavalry detachment. But sounds do not travel unless there is a substance of some sort to carry the sound waves.

This may be strikingly demonstrated by suspending an electric bell in a glass jar from which the air can be removed by an air pump. When the button is pushed, causing the bell to ring, the sound is heard plainly when the jar is filled with air. However, as the air is exhausted from the jar by the action of the air pump, the sound of the bell becomes fainter and fainter. When the air is entirely removed, no sound issues from the jar. If the air is suddenly readmitted to the jar, the sound will at once be heard again. This shows that sound cannot travel through a vacuum, a space devoid of air.

We hear sounds on earth because an atmosphere or envelope of air surrounds our globe. The moon, however, has no atmosphere that has been discovered. There are no clouds or storms on the moon. There is no haze nor any twilight there. When the moon passes between the earth and a star, the star's light is cut off instantaneously, not gradually, as would be the case if the moon had an atmosphere.

Since there is no air on the moon, we could hear no sounds there (except, perhaps, such sounds as we might hear by pressing our ear to the lunar soil and rocks) because there would be no substance to act as a medium for transmitting the sound waves from the source of the sound to our ears.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mark Sullivan makes the revolutionary suggestion that our national conventions be composed of men of mind and character. A thousand delegates all thinking for themselves sounds pretty un-American to us.

Whitsitt Impressions: One of the things wrong with this country is that the ignorant know too much and the learned know too little.

Cabbages and Kings

"My wife says it's a trifle large."

☞ When people return goods to merchants, 37 per cent offer the excuse of "wrong size." Then 52 per cent of the subsequent customers object to buying what others return! ☞ 80,000 Finnish women are serving in the Lotta Svard organization, named after the original Lotta—a canteen worker in the Russo-Swedish war of 1808. ☞ Italy is the first country to use coins made of stainless steel. ☞ Automobile trailers are still popular; there are 1,085,000 registered in the United States. ☞ Although Archie Atherton, San Diego, has made 300 parachute jumps, he's ineligible for the Caterpillar Club (to qualify one must have made an emergency parachute jump)—he's an instructor at a California school of aeronautics.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cárdenas, Lázaro (lä′-sä-rō kär′-thä-näs) — President of Mexico.

Fraga, Pedro Martínez (pā′-thrō mär-tē′-näs frä′-gä)—Cuba's Ambassador to Washington.

Haller, Gen. Josef (yō′-zĕf häl′-lĕr)—Head of the Polish Labor Party and Minister of State in the Cabinet of the Polish Government in exile; recently arrived in the United States to urge relief for the Poles.

Hata, Gen. Shunroku (shyōōn-rō′-kōō hä′-tä)—Japanese Minister of War.

Kianta (kyän′-tä)—Lake on Finland's eastern front.

Lin Yutang (lĭn′ yü′-täng′)—Chinese author.

Muti, Ettore (ĕt′-tō-rā mōō′-tē)—New secretary of the Fascist Party in Italy.

Najera, Francisco Castillo (frän-sēs′-kō käs-tē′-yō nä′-kä-rä)—Mexican Ambassador to Washington.

Salla (säl′-iä) — Sector of Finland, strategic location in the present Russo-Finnish war.

Stauning, Thorvald (tōōr′-väl stoun′-ing) — Prime Minister of Denmark.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Angers (äN′-zhā′) — City of France, seat of the Polish Government in exile.

Haakon VII (hō′-kŏn)—King of Norway.

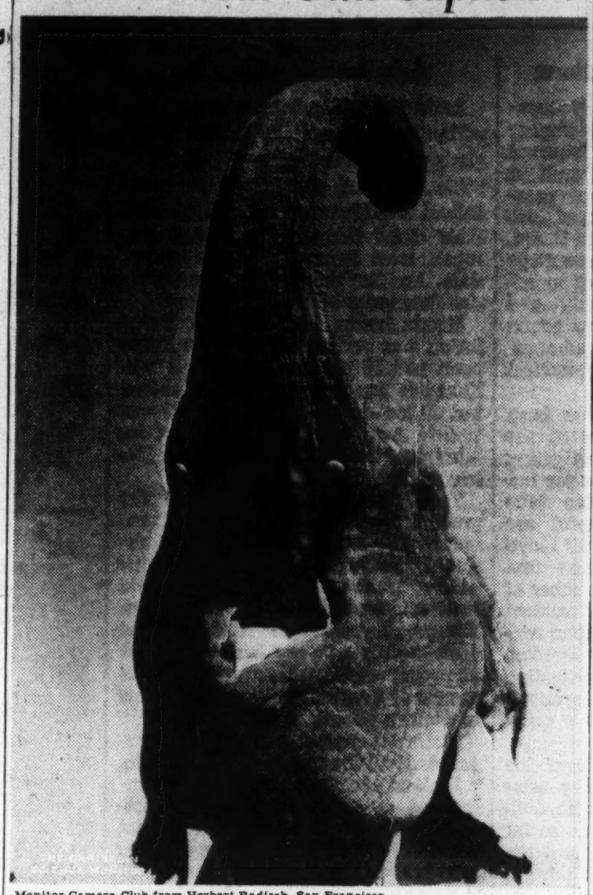
Kuomintang (gwō′-mĭn-täng′)—China's ruling political party.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

First U. S. Subway

An experimental one-block-long subway was built in New York in the 1860's. Passengers paid a quarter to ride in this world's first subway.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Monday, Feb. 19, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

In Lighter Vein

Hurry! Hurry!

"I think it's going to rain before night."

"Oh, I hope not. I want to water my garden."—News and Views.

Embarrassing Moment

A breakfast guest at the White House during the Coolidge Administration, was astonished to see the President pour his beverage from cup to saucer.

Not to be outdone, the guest followed suit.

The President added cream and sugar in the saucer, and tasted the mixture with his spoon.

The guest was about to do likewise when Mr. Coolidge set the saucer on the floor for the dog. —Our Dumb Animals.

Proof

"It appears to be your record, Jim," said the judge, "that you have already been before this court 15 times!"

"I guess that's right, your honor," answered the tramp; "none of us are perfect."

Cautious

Rufus: "Have you ever been up in an airplane?"

Goofus: Yes, Ah went up in one once, but Ah was skeered so much Ah didn't let all my weight down." —Grit.

Says the Office Sage—

It may be easy for a politician to make a turn to the left, but it's becoming increasingly difficult for a motorist to do it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Big Ben

London

Radiocasting has made the musical tones of Big Ben, the famous bell which strikes the hour in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, familiar the world over. Not so well known is the prayer to which its chimes was set, and which at this time of deep human need is particularly applicable:

All through this hour,
Lord be my guide,
Then by Thy power
No foot shall slide.

Ed. Note: Big Ben, when originally cast, was very portly, weighing 14 tons; but a crack and flaw in its mechanism necessitated its going through a recasting process, from which it emerged a couple of tons slimmer, so that now it is much lighter than its cousin "Great Paul" of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose dignified tones sound on the air only on very important occasions.

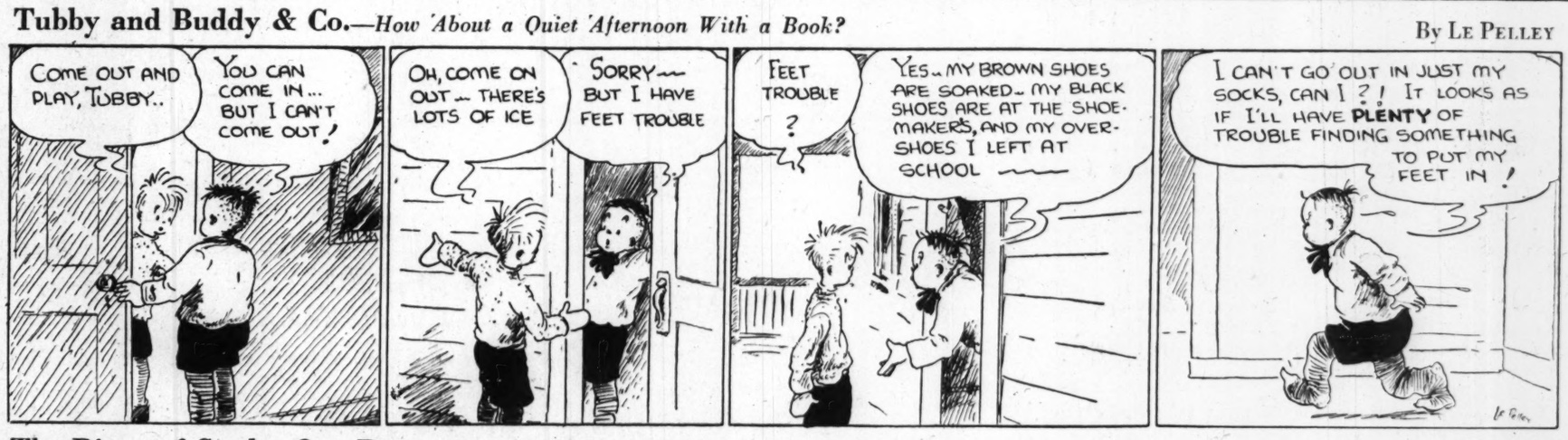
There is a joke connected with the naming of Big Ben. The Commissioner of Works who took charge of its erection was Sir Benjamin Hall, of large proportions, always called "Big Ben." When the House of Commons in conclave was considering renaming this bell, which formerly had been called "St. Stephen," a member slyly called out: "Call it Big Ben." The aptness of the sally set the House laughing, and "Big Ben" became the name of the bell forthwith.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls.—Prov. 25:28.

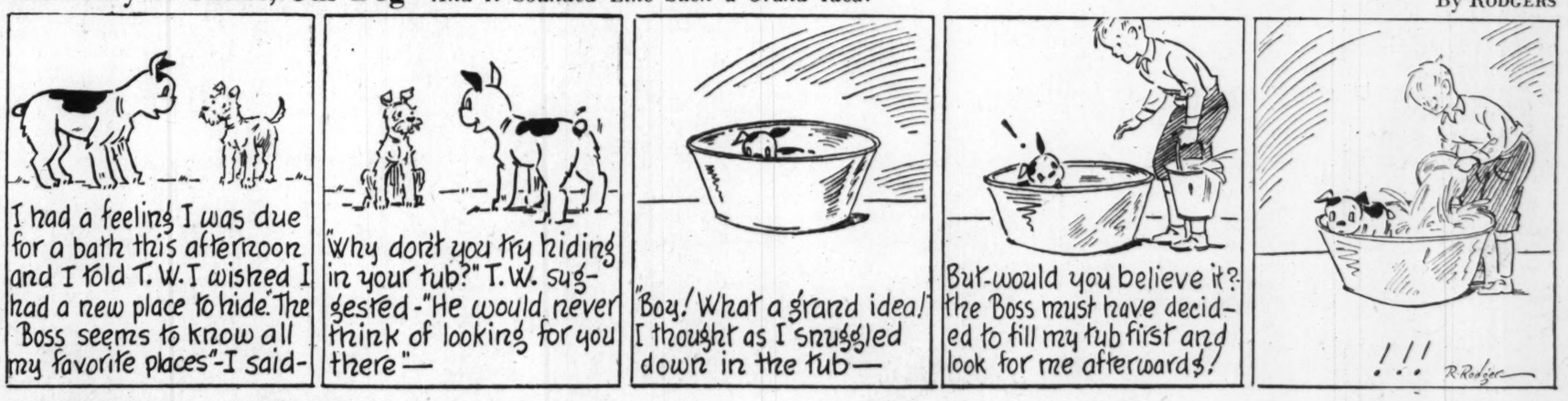
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How About a Quiet Afternoon With a Book?*

By Le Pelley


COME OUT AND PLAY, TUBBY..
YOU CAN COME IN... BUT I CAN'T COME OUT!
OH, COME ON OUT — THERE'S LOTS OF ICE
SORRY — BUT I HAVE FEET TROUBLE
FEET TROUBLE ?
YES — MY BROWN SHOES ARE SOAKED — MY BLACK SHOES ARE AT THE SHOEMAKER'S, AND MY OVERSHOES I LEFT AT SCHOOL
I CAN'T GO OUT IN JUST MY SOCKS, CAN I ?! IT LOOKS AS IF I'LL HAVE PLENTY OF TROUBLE FINDING SOMETHING TO PUT MY FEET IN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And It Sounded Like Such a Grand Idea!*

By Rodgers

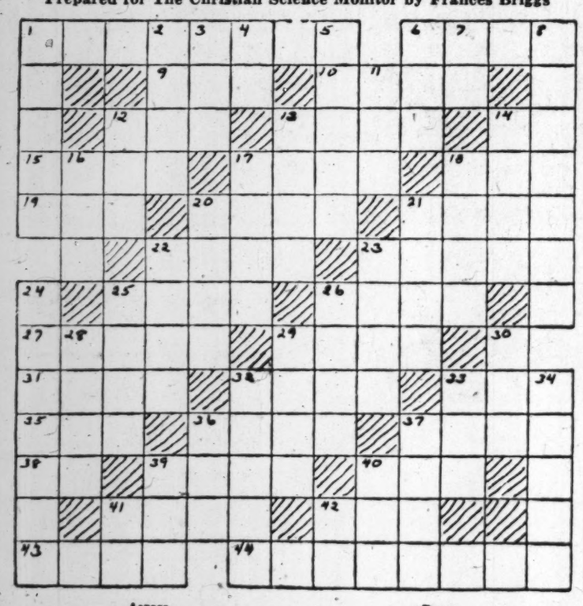

I had a feeling I was due for a bath this afternoon and I told T. W. I wished I had a new place to hide. The Boss seems to know all my favorite places"—I said—
"Why don't you try hiding in your tub?" T. W. suggested—"He would never think of looking for you there"—
"Boy! What a grand idea!" I thought as I snuggled down in the tub—
But—would you believe it?—the Boss must have decided to fill my tub first and look for me afterwards!
!!!
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Puzzle This One Out*

MISFITS—JIG SAW PUZZLE HOMES
"NOW WHY," THE CLERK WENT ON TO SAY, "DO GEESE TRY PUZZLES, ANYWAY?"
"IT'S NOT MISS GOOSE'S FAULT," SAID I. "HER JIGSAW HOUSE WAS ONE PIECE SHY.
STOREROOM
"THE STOREROOM HOLDS HER MISSING PIECE. IT'S LOCKED; THESE KEYS I MUST RELEASE.
SOME THINGS, I THINK WE OVERDO: OUR KEYS, YOU SEE, ARE PUZZLES, TOO."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet foretold the 70 years' captivity?
8—.....Springs is a town of Florida.
9—Where is Sarpsborg (abbr.)?
10—What is a seaport of the Samoan Islands?
12—Adipose tissue is what?
13—What "spirit-stirring" musical instrument is mentioned in "Othello"?
14—Revised Version (abbr.).
15—What was second station of Israel after crossing Red Sea (Ex. 15:27)?
17—The reindeer is domesticated by whom (sing.)?
18—What king of Hamath sent his son to salute David (II Sam. 8:10)?
19—Heliography is the description of what?
20—What Roman god was regarded as protector of the fields?
21—If you were in Woodstock, Vt., in what direction would you travel to reach Rutland?
22—Renown.
23—The celebrated Bucephalus was what?
25—What is parsley?
26—What hill became royal residence of David and his successors?
27—The marabou is what?
29—Who was son of Pedaiah (Neh. 11:7)?
31—Small steep-banked mountain lake is what?
32—An onion is what?
33—What is a short click on a telegraph sounder?
35—Hastened.
36—Where is Italy's most celebrated leaning tower?
37—What bird is mentioned most frequently in Bible?
38—Symbol for illinium is what?
39—What is a large bundle of goods for transportation?
40—What color is imparted to skin by exposure to sun or weather?
41—What sound is made by the South American arabat?
42—What is Gaelic form of John?
43—What word describes the Grail?
44—Plato was a pupil of whom?

Down

1—What was first name of author of "The Pathfinder"?
3—What was one of cities of Judah (Josh. 15:34)?
3—Witty saying is what?
4—Shuppim and Huppim were children of whom (I Chron. 7:12)?
5—What musical instrument was invented during antediluvian period (pl.)?
6—In speaking of Biblical Hanum, what pronoun would you use?
7—What State is south of Minnesota (abbr.)?
8—What ancient people of Canaan were conquered by Hebrews?
11—Young seal is what?
12—Would the lauia have fins, buds, or paws (sing.)?
13—Who was first English child born in America?
14—Who was a British arctic navigator?
16—Who was one of children of Shem (Gen. 10:22)?
17—What animal is very meek?
18—The sea swallow is what?
20—Who was a fellow worker with Paul?
21—Who was author of "East Lynne"?
22—The kolokolo is a bird, fish, or fern—which?
23—Who rebuilt Jericho in Ahab's reign (I Kings 16:34)?
24—What is largest of existing birds?
25—What did Little Boy Blue carry?
26—What French novelist was champion of Alfred Dreyfus?
28—What is a lake of Luson, Philippine Islands?
29—Who was son of Eliezer (Luke 3:29)?
30—Robert Louis Stevenson was born in what month (abbr.)?
33—Posters are what?
33—What Russian river flows to Sea of Azov?
34—Forefathers of the Hebrew race dwelt in what?
35—Would a coiocoia have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
37—Who was author of "Two Years Before the Mast"?
38—Youth.
40—An Oriental lute is called what?
41—House of Lords (abbr.).
42—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For Better Labor Relations

For three or four years this newspaper has maintained that the Wagner Labor Relations Act should be "squared up" to protect employers as well as employees from "unfair labor practices." We have been convinced also that the present Labor Relations Board, although upheld in a large percentage of court decisions, was failing to administer the Act competently and fairly. We have known too that sound correction of the Act and its administration must come out of practical experience.

Much of this experience has been brought out in the hearings of the special Congressional investigating committee; concrete proposals for improvements are beginning to take shape. Among the most useful are those offered in the testimony of Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the first Labor Relations Board and member of the commission sent by President Roosevelt in 1938 to study labor conditions in Great Britain and Sweden. Chairman Smith of the investigating committee declared Mr. Garrison's statement had cleared up many questions for him.

Mr. Garrison's proposals are the more constructive because they arise out of deep appreciation of the difficulties involved and the efforts so far made to overcome them. His most important suggestion is to amend the Act so that in plants where there are substantial disputes between unions (as between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) no bargaining unit would be certified except by agreement of the labor organizations involved. This would take from the Board a task which has caused four-fifths of its trouble. Mr. Garrison believes that to drop the attempt to determine bargaining units in such cases would remove governmental agencies from controversies between labor groups.

That would be a good thing if employers were not left unprotected while unions fought by strikes for the right to represent their employees. The hope, of course, is that if workers saw that they could get collective bargaining only by ending the quarrels between unions, they would demand peace. There is reason to believe that some such plan to keep the Government out of disputes between labor organizations will be one of the chief results from current investigations.

Mr. Garrison also said that much labor trouble would never even come to the Labor Board if mediation machinery were developed. The system he recommended, of having full-time conciliators stationed in every section of the country, has had much success in Great Britain. Such men are familiar with local people and are available in the early stages of disputes.

Very far-reaching is the Garrison proposal to give to some independent agency the training and control of trial examiners for all Federal boards exercising quasi-judicial powers. The building up of an independent career service of lawyer-investigators has much to commend it. As applied to the Labor Board it would answer the complaint that the Board and its examiners function as prosecutor, judge, and jury.

All such proposals need further study. If it can be conducted with the fairness displayed by Mr. Garrison and in the judicial atmosphere established by the Smith committee, there is much hope for constructive changes that will improve the Wagner Act and its administration.

Expert Advice Welcome

The appointment of Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Prison Association of New York, to assist the special commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts, calls attention to the need of expert assistance in the solution of penal problems in the Bay State.

Mr. MacCormick has had a wide experience in penal work from the time he left a teaching post at Bowdoin College, to work under Thomas Mott Osborne at the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., until he resigned last month as Commissioner of Correction of New York City. Particularly valuable to the Bay State Commission will be his experience as Assistant Director of Federal Prisons under Sanford Bates from 1929 to 1934.

The Massachusetts parole system has been named, along with those of New York and five other States, as one of the leaders in this field. Difficulties have arisen, it would seem, when individuals in high office have attempted to circumvent the usual procedure to gain personal or political ends. If the Massachusetts system is not fundamentally sound, the Commission will undoubtedly discover why.

Asia Invades Europe

Amid the general upsurge of sympathy for Finland in its gallant struggle against overwhelming odds, one portentous fact should not be overlooked. The Finns have justification for their claim that they represent Europe's most exposed outpost against Asia. And for the first time in centuries Asia today is invading Europe.

Russia before the Bolshevik Revolution was perhaps 50 per cent European and 50 per cent Asiatic; it was linked to Europe by a highly civilized but all too small educated class. It was tied to Asia by many features of its administrative system, and by low living standards.

The Bolshevik Revolution and the gradual transformation of the Communist Party dictatorship into the absolute rulé of a single man unfortunately accentuated Russia's Asiatic traits and pushed it farther away from Europe. Its pre-war educated class was decimated. It is no accident that almost all prominent Communists with a background of European culture fell victims to Stalin's relentless purges.

Stalin's dictatorship has every characteristic of the classical Asiatic state.

Finland's struggle is irresistibly reminiscent of another between totalitarian Asia and individualist Europe that occurred twenty-four hundred years ago: between Persia and Greece.

No one at this moment can foresee how far this Asiatic glacial mass will spread, obliterating the fruits of European civilization, if Europe's brave northeastern outpost falls for lack of help which might have been given.

Mr. Atkins—Linguist

It was announced recently that the Paris radio had begun to broadcast lessons in French for the men of the British Expeditionary Force in France. "Mr. Atkins" will naturally be gratified by this courteous attention from his hosts, but one is not quite sure how far he will avail himself of the proffered help. For the fact is that he has a technique of his own.

In pursuance of it, he waves aside the barrier of tongues with a gesture. Such, in the past, was the method of this "lingoist" on French soil; this time, however, while he is not otherwise actively engaged, it may be different—he may be persuaded to grasp "the penknife of the gardener's aunt," and to sever relations with that Pooh-Bah, "Napoo," and that maid-of-all-work, "Sanfairy Ann."

The SEC at the Light Plant

The Securities and Exchange Commission is at length coming to grips with the holding company problem—how successfully remains to be seen.

Jerome N. Frank, SEC chairman, told the American Management Association recently that the Government intends to proceed vigorously with revamping public utility networks into geographically integrated systems, as it was directed to do in the Holding Company Act of 1935. He is not content, however, with merely breaking up holdings into regional groups, but insists that these shall be under local management or at least that local interests shall have a voice in management.

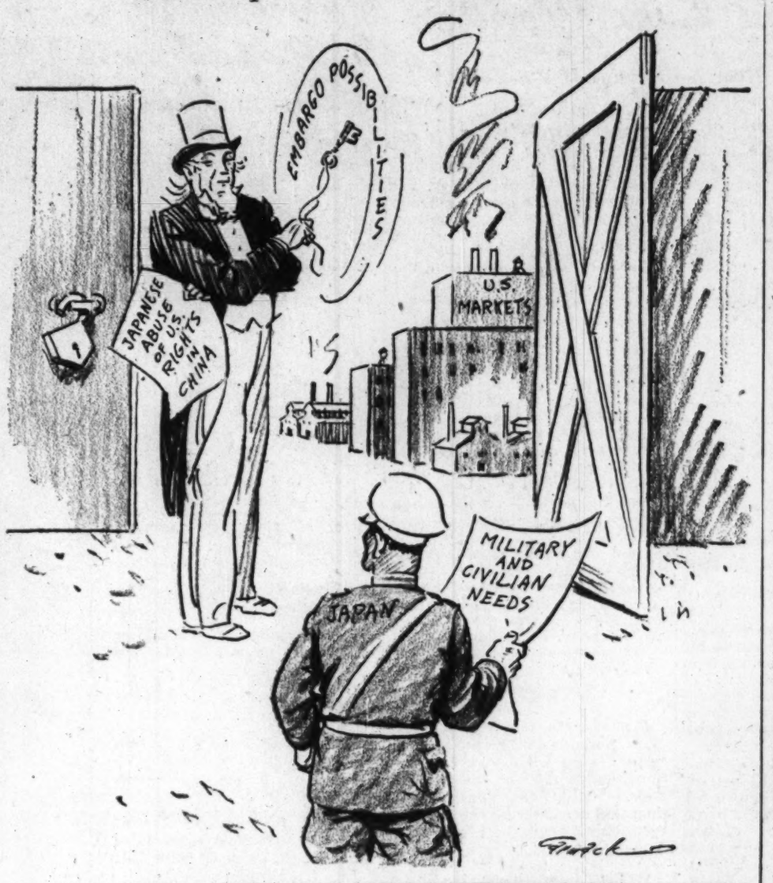
This purpose evidently figured in the recent SEC refusal to approve a $10,000,000 bond issue of the Consumers Power Company, on the ground that the company ought instead to sell this amount of common stock to the public. The latter course would have meant an opportunity for some local participation in what is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

The order rested on at least two dubious grounds. One was that it objected to a low-interest loan although the SEC has approved additions to fixed debt of other companies which had a higher ratio of bonded debt to equity stock. The other was that the order projected the authority of the SEC into what has been a prerogative of management, namely, determination of the capital structure upon which the management wishes to undertake to pay a return.

Naturally there is some value in management that has what Mr. Frank calls "a sense of responsibility toward its particular community," but since four of the larger holding companies with non-integrated or scattered subsidiaries are reported to have lower rates and a higher use of power than the national average, there is evidently some value in centralized technical assistance.

The SEC will do well to work out each severance order with careful reference to the actual practical effects in the communities served.

Another Open Door About to Be Closed?



Smoke That Thunders

During endless centuries the dark veil of mystery lay over Africa, but through the vision and enterprise of an adventurous few the veil has at last been drawn aside. And in perhaps the most beautiful spot on the whole vast continent can be found a monument to the two most famous of these intrepid ones.

Down on the South African plateau, as the mile-wide Zambezi River flows placidly along, it suddenly plunges 400 feet into a slit-like abyss spreading across its course. Blocked by the vertical walls of this deep gash in the earth, the river has chiseled, after centuries of pounding, a narrow exit gorge, through which the foaming waters thrash their way toward the distant sea.

As the mass of water churns itself against the bottom and sides of the abyss, it sends up clouds of concentrated spray that rise high into the air, hundreds of feet above the forests. To the Matabele tribes who once owned the territory the majestic waterfall was labeled on the strength of this peculiar characteristic "Mosi-oa-Tunya," or "The Smoke That Thunders." To us it is known simply as Victoria Falls.

It is pleasant to sit on the wide veranda of the Victoria Falls Hotel on a hot afternoon and gaze at the ever-rising spray clouds in the distance and listen to the muffled roar of the invisible falls. Yes, smoke that thunders!

Before climbing into our bathing suits for a foray into that drenching spray for a close-up of the magnificent cataract, we ponder the transformation of Victoria Falls from a mere scenic masterpiece into a symbol of the British power in Africa.

* * *

First among those responsible was David Livingstone, that sincere and unselfish missionary who struck out into the wilds of Africa from the little settlement at the Cape, armed only with an indomitable desire to save the unknown tribes before him from their incessant wars through the strength of his example of service. Forgotten by everybody but a few other missionaries, Livingstone worked his way northward bit by bit until he reached the Zambezi.

Hearing from the natives of a thunder-sounding smoke, he paddled down the tremendous stream until he heard the mysterious noise for himself. He continued almost to the brink and then landed on the island since named for him. When Livingstone finally looked on the gorgeous sight of a falls higher and broader than Niagara, completely encircled by the silent forest, the swelling elation that he felt caused him to name the new-found wonder after the young queen who then reigned in London. That was in 1855.

Queen Victoria, to be sure, never visited Africa, but her reign was at that time becoming symbolic of England's imperial expansion. British prosperity through years of unchallenged peace was fomenting a new yearning for empire. Before Victoria's reign came to a close, this urge had brought nearly all Africa into the modern imperial system.

* * *

No Briton was more inspired by this impelling desire for empire than Cecil Rhodes. In the 1890's the Matabele tribes were surprised to see another unarmed white man in their midst, but what a different kind he was! This one showed little interest in their religion, but was very anxious to make treaties with them. The fascinating story of how Rhodes mollified the warlike chieftain Lobengula and annexed his land to the fast-expanding British African Empire is one of the high points in the history of South Africa.

Rhodes was determined to push a band of British territory straight up through Africa, from the Cape to Cairo. He extended the narrow tracks of his railroad as he went along, and contributed vast sums of money to establishing an English civilization in the wilderness by founding the colony of Rhodesia, named for him. Following in the steps of Livingstone, he soon reached the Zambezi.

Rhodes wondered where to have his railway cross the mighty stream. Cross it he must, or else the Portuguese, the Germans, the French, the Boers, and even a native confederation might block his way. And he finally decided to throw a span across the river where it was the narrowest, and yet the most difficult—over the gorge below Victoria Falls.

Today every train that crosses from Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia is drenched by the spray and the rainbows of the "Smoke That Thunders." Rhodes designed it that way. To him Victoria Falls had a majesty symbolic of Britain. To every passenger the view brings to mind the fact that British influence does stretch from the Cape to Cairo, but more than that, as the traveler drinks in the sight of the mighty falls before him, and the bridge spanning in one graceful arch the seething whirlpool beneath him, he immediately realizes that the strength of the empire in this part of the world began with the vision and hope of two men.

S. H. G.

Economy Takes a Bow

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Last week Congress voted ECONOMY in capital letters. It was the most important vote of the session and it may well prove to be the most important event of the session.

Everybody has said that at some time and in some way a bold and perhaps unpopular stand would have to be taken to reverse eleven years of unbroken deficit spending. No one quite dared to believe it would happen. The House of Representatives has now taken such a stand, and there are indications that the economy forces within the House will hold their lines.

The decision which the House took was courageous. It frankly met the pressure for continued large-scale Federal spending at its strongest point, and for the first time in seven years applied economy to its appropriations for agriculture.

This event may not seem very exciting, but it is profoundly significant. It overshadows in importance the intriguing little plot which had been conjured up to link Representative Martin Dies to some kind of fascist plot. It overshadows the otherwise compelling news that Vice-President Garner is going after delegates in earnest and is challenging New Deal forces in the President's "second home" State of Georgia by placing his (Mr. Garner's) name in the Georgia primary. It overshadows the truly important testimony which Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin law school gave before the Smith Committee, indicating wherein even this friend of the Wagner Act would, in light of experience, recommend some fundamental changes both in the method of administering the law and in the power of the National Labor Relations Board.

* * *

But of all this news the fact that the House, where, under the Constitution, all money bills must originate, took a serious and substantial decision on an item of spending which it has heretofore never reduced below the executive budget and which it has often increased, may well prove to be the decisive first step in putting the Nation's financial house in order.

Specifically, the House reduced the Agricultural Appropriation Bill $59,000,000, and thereby put its approval on a 1941 farm budget $463,000,000 under last year's appropriation.

The significance of this vote can be estimated by noting the powerful advocacy which was brought to bear to forestall the reductions in the farm bill when they were brought to the floor. They were under sustained consideration for three days. On the first day Secretary Wallace issued a strong statement suggesting that the House should weigh the political as well as the economic consequences which might follow such economizing. On the second day the American Farm Bureau Federation declared that it would take the issue to the electorate if the appropriations were trimmed. And on the last afternoon the President made a personal appeal from Hyde Park against "drastic reductions."

The House voted the drastic reductions and now the bill goes to the Senate where the farm bloc will try not only to restore it to its original size but to add at least another $200,000,000 for "parity" payments, although these payments were not recommended in the President's budget message.

* * *

It would be ungracious and unjust to suggest that the majority of the House of Representatives voted these economies simply because they thought it was good politics. It is always easier and politically more attractive to vote spending than to vote saving, and the Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, who united to make this majority for economy voted their convictions and their courage.

It is, however, equally apparent that Congress is becoming convinced that the national sentiment for economy is going to be expressed at the ballot box as strongly as, if not more strongly than, that of the group pressure for spending. This makes the House economy vote a very meaningful straw in the campaign wind, suggesting that the politicians whose business it is to understand public opinion are sensing a widespread, articulate taxpayers' revolt against a volume of Federal spending which means more taxing, and against taxing which still does not keep the Nation's indebtedness from mounting.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia gave expression to this sentiment when he defended the House economies in these words: "If we had the money, such appropriations might be highly desirable. But we haven't the money and we can't borrow it unless we raise the debt limit."

* * *

The fact that the House is beginning to vote substantial economy rather than raise the debt limit or raise new revenue is accepted here as a faithful reflection of public opinion.

This is a political fact of prime importance. It will have a bearing on other legislation, since it suggests the dominance of middle-road sentiment in the country. It will have a bearing on the platforms of both parties. It will have a bearing on the outcome of the election itself. And when the members of the Democratic National Committee gather in Washington today to talk a little about the date and place of the Democratic National Convention and to talk a lot about candidates, third term, and such matters, this fact will not be without considerable weight.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace and Collective Co-operation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States speaks of its special mission as one of reconstruction, as a mission which can only be of real use in the work of peacemaking. We all desire to further the noble cause of peace. The question is this: If the United States had fulfilled her obligations to do the work that only she, as an individual nation, could do in the last interval of "peace," would war have come?

It seems futile to argue that the last twenty-five years have not held or advanced real peace. The situation was the best that world thinking could express at the time. In the last analysis, aggression must die through seeing its own folly and utter futility. Reasoning, discussion, might have helped to destroy it.

What has the United States been doing for twenty years? She has refused to attend the conferences called for all nations; she has repeatedly withdrawn from attempts made by other nations collectively to work out solutions. Some of these attempts may have been mistaken and clumsy, but would not results have been better if one of the most influential members of the world's nations had at least taken her seat at the conference table, and tried to help?

(MRS.) ANNIE ANDERSON

Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England.

Free Thought, Speech, and Press

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most striking thing about the present war in Europe is that the masses in every one of the affected nations desperately did not want war, even to the last moment. Then why were they forced into it?

To be brief, I will try to discover the reason by inference. Let us try to imagine whether the above-mentioned situation would have been possible if some such cultural service as follows had been effectively rendered within Europe, say for the past twenty years. Let us suppose this service was made possible by a potent organization of the mental and material resources of the cultured, under the ablest non-political direction, concentrating on:

1. Publication of a highly intelligent newspaper. I term an intelligent newspaper one that deals interestedly with constructive things in life as news, and treats destructive or subjective events objectively, so that readers can be helped to see the reason for the latter-type events, in such a way as to become interested in discussion leading to correction. A major effect of such a publication should be to raise the general level of the press. This publication should be distributed to all European people as one continental group.

2. Development of an all-European town meeting of the air, wherein all European political leaders in concert with cultural leaders had to meet frequently to address jointly, and be cross-examined before, an all-European public attention, on a continental basis.

3. Direction of sample polling (like that of the American Institute of Public Opinion), on a continental basis as a unity, utilizing the results not only for widespread publication, but as the basis for some of the airway discussions mentioned in item 2 above. (This to tend to tie political debate with popular thought and interest.)

4. Devotion of attention to development of all possible means for enabling objective popular contact within Europe, as a continental unity, to the end that the fantasy of boundary lines shall become obliterated in all of Europe.

Any practical plan or plans for permanently improving conditions within Europe, that can be explained simply, can serve as propaganda to hasten the end of this war, which if it is prolonged, may leave Europe unfit for anything constructive.

Cedar Falls, Iowa — HARRY KRONICK

Money and Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I for one fail to understand how there can be any question of sending American money to any front of the multi-sided European conflict. Since reflection on past involvement makes it obvious that the sending of dollars is always accompanied sooner or later by the sending of soldiers, it follows logically that any overtures we make now will result not only in tremendous expenditure of money that could be well utilized in solving national problems, but also in heavy loss of American man-power through death and injury and insanity. A glance at one of our many institutions for the care of helpless war veterans illustrates vividly the price we pay for altruism abroad. Why should we fill more asylums and orphanages that must be supported endlessly by us and our children? Dollars spent by American taxpayers should go for American roads, schools, parks, and playgrounds.

A TAXPAYER

Brookline, Mass.

Hungary's Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the ways to know a country is to observe how the country in question faces its own problems; whether in despair or in quiet confidence of finding a satisfactory solution.

The most urgent problem that Hungary has had to solve has been the checking of the spread of National Socialist ideas. One young Member of Parliament stated last summer that Hungary can afford the patience to wait the flickering out of this fad of National Socialism and his words have proved to be true. It is flickering out.

Treaty revision is another problem in which Hungary is exercising great patience and faith in the ultimate outcome of what is just and right. Today when war is again devastating Europe and so much resistance is required to stay out of it, Hungary proves that the "peaceful settlement" of the treaty revision on which Hungary never ceased to insist is not and never was a mere slogan.

This peaceful attitude shows very favorable signs, both inside and outside the country, in greatly improved international relations.

Hungary's relations with Yugoslavia in particular are improving continually and earlier differences are driven more and more towards a satisfactory settlement.

If ever a country faced its problems without passion, this country is doing it at present. The visiting foreigner in Budapest today may see the deep-rooted calmness of the Hungarians, the absolute absence of fear of war and a calm confidence in the future.

Budapest — E. BUJDOSSY

Women in Finland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Miss Peel's statement in her recent letter to the Monitor, that "suffrage was extended to women in Russia in July, 1917, five months before Finland drew up its declaration of independence," may not have been intended to prove that Russian women therefore had the right of suffrage before Finnish women, but it may well have left that impression with readers not conversant with the facts. I was curious as to dates, and found that not only did the women of Finland vote in the first elections held upon adult suffrage and proportional representation, in April, 1907, but that nineteen women were then elected members of Parliament. They belonged to every one of the six parties except one—the Christian Laborers, who carried only two seats.

Your readers may be interested in the number of women in the several succeeding Parliaments. In the second election, July, 1908, there were 24 women among the successful candidates; in May, 1909, 22 women; in February, 1910, only 15 women, but in that election the polls were unusually low.

This was during the years that Finland, whose political education is more ancient than Russia's, was enjoying such political freedom as a constitutional government can enjoy as a Grand Duchy of an autocratic government.

We hear expressions of surprise here and there because "Germany, which helped create Finland's present republic," is now a partner of Finland's former oppressor. But when Finland's autonomy was destroyed by the Russian Duma in 1910, protests were voiced by all the other governments now engaged in the European conflict. Among these appear memorials signed by 120 members of the British Parliament, by 165 members of the German Reichstag, by 150 French Deputies and Senators, and by representatives of the Italian, Dutch, Belgian and Austrian Parliaments. Finland's struggle for freedom has long been watched and praised in Europe.

When the bill of destruction was presented to the Finnish Parliament, one of the forceful speakers was a woman member—Madame Thekla Hultin—who spoke for the women of Finland, when she said that they stood ready to offer their abilities, their efforts and their lives, if need be, for the defense of the laws of their country.

They do not seem to have changed since 1910!

HULDAH M. JOHNSON

New York